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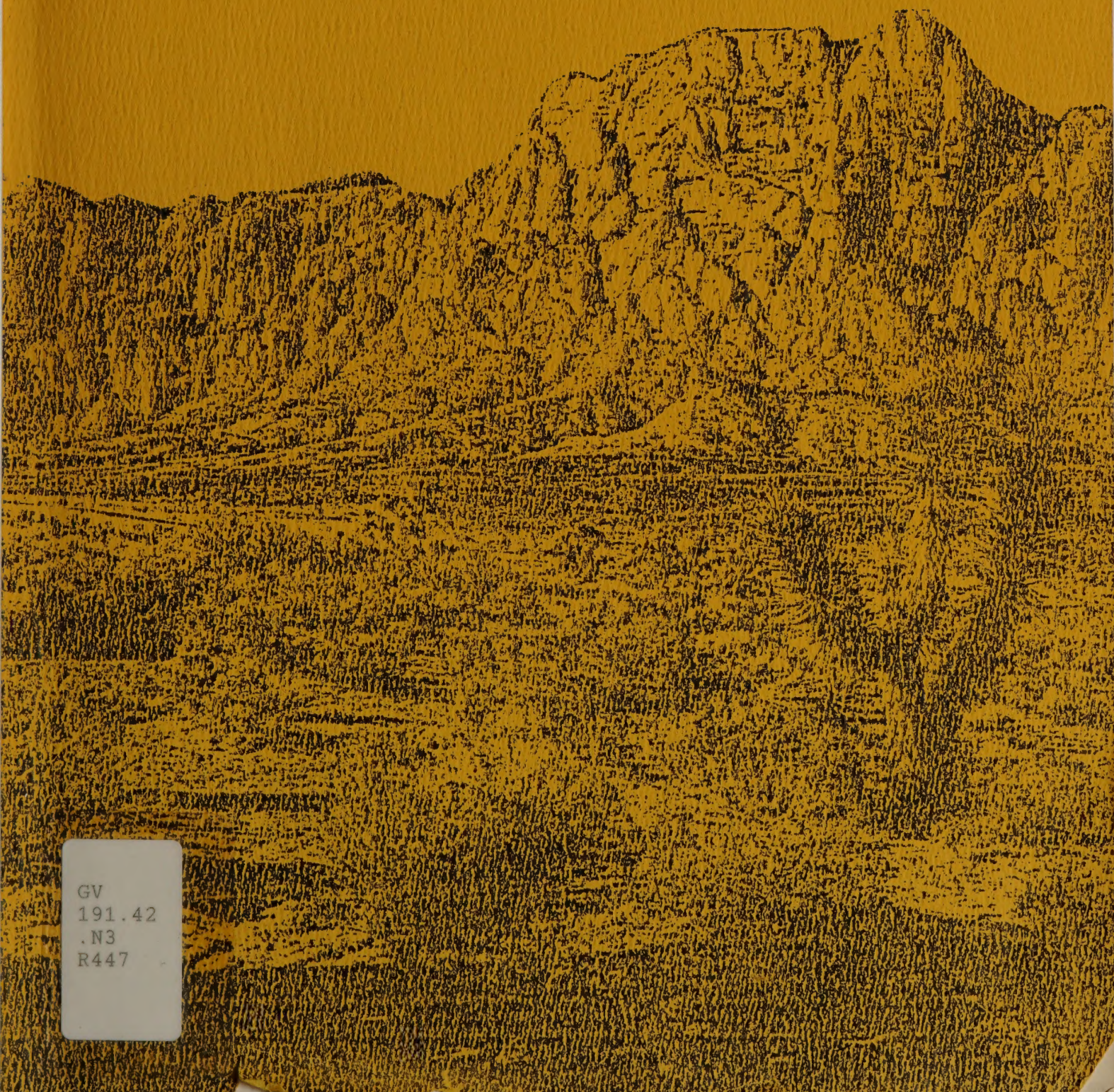


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# RED ROCK CANYON

INTERPRETIVE PLAN  
U.S. DEPT OF INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT



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ADDENDA (BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS)

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## PROLOGUE

The molten sun drifts lazily across the Western sky, drenching the earth in liquid light. The brightness adds a luster to the red and henna streaks across the escarpment and models the dusty pink of the Calico Hills. The air is dry and still. Now the great disk drops quickly behind the horizon casting shadows across the desert floor, into the deepest canyons and tiny crevices where water flows to hidden springs.

In the darkening light, the rich red bands deepen into crimson and brown.

The shadows creep further along the desert floor. In the mountains the Big Horn Sheep look up suddenly from the Spring, sensing the oncoming night. In the Valley below, horse and burro add their sounds to the evening.

The great owl stirs itself awake, ready for an evening prow. The cooling desert floor is suddenly alive with movement. Scorpion and spider race from bush to cactus. The Gila Monster darts its head from side to side and the rattlesnake moves ominously beneath the underbrush.

For all the living things in Red Rock Canyon, it is a time when life in this harsh habitat is bearable; a time when life is renewed. Not so for man; for that alien creature it is a time to be alert, a time for danger.

- Introduction to Proposed Audiovisual Program "Song of the Desert"; Visitor Information Center/Red Rock Canyon

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PROLOGUE

The golden sun drifts lazily across the western sky, breaching the earth in  
flooded light. The brightness adds auster to the red and barren streaks  
across the escarpment and models the dusty pink of the Calico Hills. The  
air is dry and still. Now the great disk drops quickly behind the horizon  
casting shadows across the desert floor, into the deepest canyons and tiny  
creevices where water flows to hidden springs.

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Introduction to Proposed Audiovisual  
Program "Song of the Desert"  
Visitor Information Center/Red Rock Canyon

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BACKGROUND/I

A. HISTORY OF THE RESOURCE:

The basic geological structure of the Spring and La Madre Mountains is derived from Aztec sandstone deposited as red sand dunes during the Jurassic period approximately 150 million years ago, and grey limestone and shale layed down as sea bottoms from 200-400 million years ago. The lower layer of the harder rock was thrust upward through upheavals in the earth's surface some 95 million years ago. Over the following millenea, underground waters moving along faults in the buried Aztec formation, caused a leaching of red iron oxide, staining the exposed surface of the rock.

Weathering and faulting in the centuries that followed have varied the forms and coloration to create a scenic resource, as well as a variegated topographical form.

In its present configuration, the terrain varies from desert floor to jagged summit with a variety of springs, canyons, waterfalls, and washes perforating the rock formations.

Located within Clark County, the resource is one of several public recreation areas in Southeastern Nevada. Each of these attractions (Toiyabe National Forest, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Lost City, and the Valley of Fire State Park) offer the visitor interesting and dramatic views of desert and mountain environments and a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

Red Rock Canyon adds to this system a unique desert/mountain setting with unusual hydrology, and historic archeological characteristics. In addition, it is most accessible to a large population center, being less than twelve miles from Las Vegas.

Man is not a stranger to the resource, having hunted ancient mammoth, sloth and bison in the shadow of the sandstone hills, 10,000 years ago. More recent Indian cultures occupied the site for more than 2,500 years. Their petroglyphs, roasting pits, and archeological remains tell us something of these ancestors of the Southern Paiute and the style of life they pursued.

From the time of the arrival of the European, the site has been occupied at various times by ranchers, miners, and a variety of settlers. It has also been a conduit for the passage of both Mexican and Mormon, hunter and hunted, explorer and wanderer. Today, the resource serves the recreational needs of the immediate community for picnicking, hunting, sightseeing, archery, hiking, and camping. The vast majority of the users of the resource are



from within Clark County. Less than 15% of visitors polled listed their origins as being outside of Clark County and less than 12% listed their points of origin as out of State.

The Resource Inventory identifies a wide variety of trees, aquifers, riparian vegetation, bush, cactus and flowering plants; mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and insects. Many species are endemic to the region and several are rare or endangered.

The Bureau of Land Management initiated a Master Plan Study for the resource several years ago with the objective of formalizing visitor facilities and utilization of the resource. In addition to improving recreational opportunities, access and egress and site amenities, the Master Plan now completed, envisions the introduction of Interpretation to the resource. In particular, the Master Plan locates and identifies the site for a Visitor Information Center and touches on a variety of subjects and locations within the resource for visitor Interpretation.

This Study proceeds from the bases established in the Master Plan.

#### A COMPREHENSIVE INTERPRETIVE PLAN/II

##### INTRODUCTION:

Precedent to the organization of a Plan for Interpreting the characteristics and significance of Red Rock Canyon, it is appropriate to examine the parameters and objectives for that Plan as expressed by the BLM Interpretive Prospectus and augmented by the design team after initial investigation and dialogue.

#### A. PARAMETERS:

Parameters by definition are those limiting factors, guidelines, influences and existing conditions which govern or prescribe the direction of Interpretive Planning. Among these are:

##### 1) Physical Constraints

Although the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Area encompasses some 62,000 acres, the great majority of visitors will be restricted to a relatively small section (figure 1) of desert floor and rock base defined by the La Madre Mountains, Calico Hills, Red Rock Escarpment, Pahrump Highway and County access road. The balance or greater area of the site is essentially in wilderness or rugged mountain, attracting only the veteran climber or backpacker.



## 2) Site Sensitivity

The complexion and character of the site has a direct effect on the distribution of elements within the Interpretive Plan. As suggested by the site sensitivity map (figure 2) the ability of the site to react and recover from the impact of visitation mandates that Interpretation be carefully measured both in terms of location and magnitude so as to preclude excessive or unwarranted damage to the resource.

One existing condition relevant to this parameter is the locale of the Visitor Center established by the project Master Plan. That specific site is imposed on a highly sensitive area within the project and though the choice of that site makes considerable sense from a general planning viewpoint, it might not be ideal in terms of Interpretive sensitivity. Nevertheless, this location has been accepted as a fixed parameter.

## 3) Visitor Statistics

Information derived from traffic analyses during 1976 indicates an average visitation of 3,736 visitors per month, with a high single month total of 5,449. The highest single weekend traffic recorded is 537 on July 4th and 5th. Assuming that the presence of Interpretation will increase the visitor traffic threefold, and using the highest recorded figures available, it would be reasonable to project a visitation of approximately 18,000 in a given spring or fall month, and 1,800 on any of several holiday weekends. These projections can be translated into a maximum of 900 visitors per day, with a probable average of 300 per day or a maximum of 100 visitors per hour.

Assuming that 75% of these visitors can be enticed into the Visitor Center, that facility should comfortably handle 75 to 100 people per hour. The tour road can easily accommodate the full daily traffic as can the recreational facilities. This computation tends to substantiate the BLM recommendation for a 150 person capacity in the Center.

## 4) Established BLM and Nevada State Policy

The Master Plan reflects to a considerable extent the policy of the BLM and the State regarding the use (figure 3) and maintenance of the resource. The agreement of October 23, 1973 between the two parties covers access roads, picnic areas, casual and sustained recreation, and provision for the distribution and parking of vehicles. Cooperation between State and Federal representatives in such areas as graphic representation, cross-pollinization of literature and the handling of visitor traffic must also be undertaken as a cohesive factor for Interpretive Planning.

The multi-agency plan for operation, monitoring and surveillance of the site and site improvements envisioned by the Master Plan also exerts an important influence on the Interpretive Plan.



5) Community Impact

While the past and present attitude of a small minority of local visitors has demonstrated a tendency toward severe vandalism, the Interpretive Plan cannot be wholly directed toward this minority attitude. Nevertheless, the Plan for Interpretation must take into account these current negative attitudes while being responsive to the needs of the majority of visitors. In so doing, the Interpretive methodology must respect the ethnological, linguistic and cultural characteristics of the local community. Hopefully, the formalization of Interpretive services on the site will by its very nature, discourage flagrant destruction of signing and structures.

6) Interpretive Demand

The special significance of certain aspects of the resource invites Interpretation "in situ" (figure 4). These areas do not always exist in the most convenient locations corollary to visitor interests or site access. Nevertheless, these factors do create a special demand.

7) Self- Sufficiency

The nature of the site, visitation levels and staff limitations contribute to the requirement for a relatively maintenance free, self-sustained Interpretive Plan. Anachronistically, many of the techniques and media designed for self-sufficiency require technical maintenance. A balance must therefore be achieved in which most maintenance tasks can be performed by staff persons without special training.

8) Budget

The full cost implication of the Plan has not yet been addressed. However, budget will doubtless become a consideration once the content and form of the Plan have been developed. It is reasonable to assume that the ratio between Architectural and Interpretive construction will be closer to equal than might be the case with more elaborate or extensive Architectural programs. Phasing should be considered to moderate the initial capital expense for the full program. Regardless however, of the extent of the budget or the incremental schedule proposed, a realistic budget should be established with the completion of the Interpretive Plan.

B. OBJECTIVES:

As the project parameters express those existing conditions and policies which influence and constrain the Interpretive Plan, the objectives for that Plan reflect in broad terms, the ambitions and goals to which the Plan is dedicated.



The attainment of these objectives transcend individual Interpretive subjects and specific media and permeate the Program. The extent to which these objectives are visible vary with the visitor experience, but pronounced or subtle, are implied throughout.

1) Attitude Improvement

As described above, the site has been subject to severe vandalism. These incidents can be attributed to several contributory stimuli. Certainly, one factor is the lack of BLM surveillance and patrol on the site, particularly during evening hours. Certainly, one factor is the casual attitude of local law enforcement agencies to the anti-firearm law which theoretically governs the site. Certainly, the willingness of these individuals to mar or destroy many aspects of the resource indicates an ignorance of the fragile character of the site and an indifference toward the preservation of this resource for future generations. By inference, these acts also suggest a lack of respect for the Bureau of Land Management.

Interpretation can affect at least two of these factors. A sensitive and human portrayal of the resource will significantly increase the visitor's awareness of the direct relevance between this resource and his own well being. A carefully planned association between this story and the activities of the Bureau of Land Management both in terms of sponsorship of the Interpretive effort and active preservation of the facility, will remodel the visitor's attitude toward the agency.

The Plan will have the objective therefore, of enhancing the agency's prestige through the quality and content of the Interpretive effort while sharpening the visitor's appreciation for the importance of the resource.

It will become the Bureau's responsibility to superintend the site sufficiently to minimize the other contributing factors toward visitor disrespect so that over a period of time, vandalism will become a minor occurrence.

2) Orientation

While the vast majority of visitor traffic originates from an area within 50 miles of the site, it must be assumed that the introduction of formal Interpretation will quickly affect the ratio between locally originated traffic and that which is derived from greater distances. It is therefore particularly important that a program of Orientation both to the site and within the site be a continuing objective of the Interpretive Plan.

Orientation may take the form of broad programs of information dispersal through school and tourism institutions as well as off site and on site vehicular directional signing. While these manifestations might seem to be wholly in-



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formational, they also represent an opportunity to Interpret certain aspects of the Program as well. The importance of this objective cannot be overstated since all other Interpretive goals are dramatically impaired when the visitor is confused, insecure, or uncertain about where he is to go, how he is to get there, and what should be done upon arrival. Once on the site, the visitor must then be comfortable as to his options and prerogatives.

## 3) Education

In a sense, all of the objectives for the Interpretive Plan are interrelated and interdependent, but it is particularly true that the conveying of information in a clear and appealing way, is fundamental both to shaping visitor attitudes and to increasing the significance of the visitor's experience.

While there is a substantial inventory of themes and subjects which merit inclusion in the Interpretive Plan, three main categories can be identified which embrace the full storyline. They are:

- a) Science....the forces of nature which created and shaped the resource; and flora and fauna with which it has come to be identified.
- b) Cultural and Social History....an appreciation for the role which the resource has played in the evolution of human history.
- c) Man and the Environment....the symbiotic relationship between man and the finite system of our world.

In achieving this important Program objective, it must be understood that the Interpretive facilities cannot relate or supplant those available at major educational institutions. The word "educates" therefore, is intended to suggest a furthering or amplification of visitor awareness rather than an institutional experience.

## 4) Enhancing the Experience

It is axiomatic that the success of the Interpretive Plan will be in direct proportion to the degree to which its credibility is accepted by the visitor. Stated in other terms, it is not sufficient to merely provide the material, nor to express the Program, however clearly, in static or pedantic form. What is required, is the achievement of that less definable character of empathy in which the gulf between the visitor and the information is reduced or eliminated. The investment of the Program with that degree of personality and human scale which permits the visitor to participate emotionally as well as intellectually must be a primary objective of the Plan. In addition, the sequence in which the visitor perceives the information must be thoughtfully structured so that each bit of information builds toward a fuller understanding of the overall story, culminating in the desired appreciation for the resource in a proper perspective.



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5) Pragmatic Goals

Although Interpretation is directed to the needs and interests of the visitor, the Plan must recognize and speak to certain practical considerations which affect the Bureau's ability to maintain and operate the Interpretive system.

The Plan can speak to these practical goals in several ways. First, the selection of materials, construction techniques, and media through which the Program is conveyed can help to minimize the costs of replacement, repair, and refurbishing which will be required to keep the Interpretive facilities continuously at optimum operating levels. Second, the Plan can be so designed as to preclude the necessity for a large operational and maintenance staff. Finally, the instrumentation, electronics, and/or electro-mechanical devices employed within the Interpretive systems can be comprised of "off the shelf" components.

C. CONCEPTS:

As in the case of any valid approach to the solution of a problem, the Interpretive Plan for Red Rock Canyon is rooted in a variety of concepts which in part reflect the various existing conditions, respond to and accomodate visitor characteristics and customize Interpretive philosophy to specifically reflect the nature and content of the Red Rock resource. The concepts are directed at both general philosophic approaches and specific systems and devices.

1) Pre-Interpretation

Considering the objective of preparing the potential visitor for the experience at Red Rock Canyon, it follows that the greater and more diversified the Program for communicating with the potential audience prior to their arrival at the site, the better grasp they will have on the resource and therefore the more quickly and easily they will digest the details of the Program. Methods by which this pre-education can be achieved include:

- a) Cognition....that is to say, the development and repetitive use of symbology and nomenclature on tour maps, posters, project stationery and literature, etc.
- b) Interaction....with educational institutions; including training sessions for local teachers and docents, provision of film and/or other audio-visual materials to school organizations, lectures and/or visits by Bureau Interpretive personnel to local schools and lastly, cooperation with local educational institutions in on-going research and scholarship programs.
- c) Community Education....introduction of material into community life through religious, social and business groups, through cooperating programs, lectures and invitations for guided tours. It is particularly



significant that the highly charged atmosphere of Las Vegas is so closely juxtaposed with the timeless understatement of the natural qualities reflected at Red Rock Canyon. This contrast in environment and lifestyle can only make the presence of the natural resource that much more meaningful to the local citizenry.

- d) Off-Site Devices....the development and positioning of graphic and informational elements along major access routes from Las Vegas and other population centers. The presence of these preparatory or pre-arrival units will serve notice on the visitors of their imminent arrival at the site and will instruct them as to their first actions once they enter the site proper.

2) Orientation Prior to Resource Experience

Too often, visitors find themselves dealing immediately with resource information without benefit of the Interpretive tools required to make that experience significant. Even visual access to the site prior to sufficient Interpretive preparation tends to adulterate the visitor experience. While it is not physically possible to screen visitors from the visual impact of Red Rock Canyon prior to site Interpretation, it is possible to create an Interpretive portal through which the visitor is encouraged to pass so that the sequence of experiences may culminate in a more rewarding visit.

3) Interpreting the Resource at the Resource

With the visitor information facility mandated by the Prospectus, it is obvious that the focus for Interpretation will take place in and around that facility. Nevertheless, while many of the Interpretive subjects will be covered in general form at the Center, it is vital that the most detailed information be conveyed at those points within the resource in which the subject matter exists in nature.

4) Integration with Corollary Site Factors

The most direct application of Interpretive systems is usually motivated by the opportunity and demand which the resource inspires. However, Interpretation is not the sole concern on the site. Indeed, resource management and recreation are the dominant objectives. In that context, it is advantageous to the objectives of Interpretation to utilize all site installations and activities for Interpretive purposes. Picnic areas, shelters, campsites and restrooms are typical site improvements which can be subtly invested with elements of the Interpretive Program.

5) Involving the Visitor in the Resource

A truly effective Interpretive Plan demands that the visitor become emotionally and physically involved in the resource itself. This concept has two different



implications. The first, that the visitor is encouraged to touch, handle and sense in every way the nature and composition of the resource. Secondly, wherever possible, the storyline underlying the Interpretive Program should place the subject matter in perspective with the individual.

#### 6) Balancing the Interpretive Experience

While the key words associated with the Interpretive Plan are Information, Orientation and Education, it would not serve the best interests of the Program to be entirely literal or prolix in achieving the Program objectives. The visitor must also be entertained, challenged and presented with diverse opportunities for participation, if the communications effort is to be successful.

In addition to a balance in terms of the nature of the Program, the Plan must also vary the visitor's physical experience through contrasting volumes of space, indoor and outdoor environments, intense and casual experiences, and changing light levels.

#### 7) Investing Interpretation with Natural Systems

The overwhelming subject for Interpretation is that of a natural resource. Insofar as possible, the tools, systems and devices employed to convey resource information should utilize and manifest sources drawn from nature.

#### 8) Adjustment for Visitor Acceptance

The major source of visitation to the site has been identified as being from a relatively immediate area. While visitation from more distant areas will increase with the formalization of site services, it would be wise to impact as much colloquial sensitivity to the Interpretive systems as can be achieved without at the same time obviating the interest of the non-local audience. Certain subtle characteristics can be introduced into the Plan which will increase the visitor acceptance of the Interpretive Program. These include:

- a) Selection of media with which the audience is most comfortable.
- b) Treating each subject with a broad spectrum approach so that certain of the information will provoke the interest of even the most sophisticated viewer while certain of the information will appeal to and be understood by those with the least training.
- c) The discouragement of vandalism through the quality and care with which the Interpretive Program is presented, the protection of artifacts wherever possible, by physical separation from the visitor rather than by incapsulation in display cases, and the utilization of techniques and systems which are physically inobvious.



- d) Presentation of subject matter wherever possible in two languages as the ethnic background of the visitors dictate.

9) Accommodating the Handicapped

It is mandated by public law that the physically handicapped must not be prevented from sharing equally in all public facilities. The Interpretive Plan is similarly mandated. Non-ambulatory visitors must have physical and visual access to Program elements. The blind must have audio opportunities, while for deaf visitors, written material must be included.

10) Flexibility

Although the greater portion of the Program conveyed to the public within the Visitor Center deals with the past and is therefore unlikely to require changes, it is nevertheless important to recognize that repeat visitation requires a degree of changeability which will insure continued interest.

Rather however, than creating a so-called rotating or changeable gallery as a separate function of the Center, we propose to Design approximately 40% of the main Interpretive elements in those systems and media which facilitate content change without destroying the continuity of the presentation.

D. PROGRAM:

The Interpretive Program is comprised of subjects derived from the resource inventory prepared by the BLM, supporting sources identified in the BLM Bibliography, and subjective research. While this comprehensive program will eventually incorporate myriad details and sub-topics, the Program may be initially identified in terms of large thematic headings. These are:

1) Resource Science

The most obvious characteristics of the resource are Geological, Hydrological, and Botanical. These qualities as well as others of scientific interest, are of considerable priority in the Interpretive Program. More specifically, the resource science themes include:

- a) Geology and Geomorphology....and particularly, why the rocks are red.
- b) Hydrology....the unique presence and dramatic implications of water in this desert environment.
- c) Wildlife....the general character of flora and fauna and the number and type of rare and endangered species associated with the resource.
- d) Archeology....the presence of evidence tracing past life forms native to or temporarily resident in the resource area.



## 2) Cultural Heritage

The land and natural systems which comprise the resource are as ancient and permanent as the earth itself. As life forms have evolved, survived for a time, and perished or moved on, the environment remains consistent with only the most subtle modifications throughout recent geologic time. The contrasting movement and change which has been imposed upon the land in the last 10,000 years is illustrated through such themes as:

- a) Ethnology....from Aboriginal utilization to 18th, 19th and 20th century inhabitants, including those that have passed through the area and those that remained.
- b) Sociology....the evolution of lifestyles; exploration; utilization of the environment; conflicts and confluence; communications systems and behavior patterns.
- c) Art and Architecture....from primitive petroglyphs to contemporary fine art, potting, craft and clothing production, and primitive and vernacular architecture.
- d) Industry and Economics....those enterprises which have been instituted within and around the resource; their relationship to the survival of the local population, and their impact on the resource. These enterprises run the gamut from hunting and the gathering of simple foods for the sustenance of a single individual to mining, quarrying and ranching, in support of families and larger groups.
- e) Aesthetics....the visual appeal of the resource as a magnet which has attracted settlers, wanderers, explorers, hikers, and more recently, moviemakers.

## 3) Resource Management

An expression of the men, material, and systems required for effective administration of the resource both by the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Nevada, and supportive of this theme, an exploration of the Bureau of Land Management in terms of its Federal mandate and public trust.

## 4) Man and the Resource

A thorough exploration of the desert and mountain ecosystems, particularly as they are impacted by the presence of man. Conversely, the disciplines, knowledge and techniques which man must employ to survive in the harsh desert environment.



5) Ecology

It may not be immediately clear to visitors that Red Rock Canyon is a small fragment of the fragile system which supports life on this earth, nor is it necessarily clear that these are finite systems which must be preserved, re-used and recycled in order that human life survive on earth. Viewed therefore in terms of this large concept, it is important to convey to the visitor a deep understanding of the many sensitive aspects of the resource and to provide the visitor with the knowledge and inspiration through which he may personally participate in the protection and preservation of the resource and future generations.

6) Energy

The resource is an excellent laboratory in which energy sources derived from nature can be effectively harnessed and demonstrated. The Interpretive Program will include illustrations of how these energy forms are at work in the on-going business of life in the resource, and will demonstrate technology and application of these energy sources for adaptation to contemporary and future needs.

E. INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES:

Opportunities for communicating one or more of the Interpretive Program themes arise as a result of the nature of the resource, corollary programs, and structures imposed on the resource for other purposes, and even opportunities created by the Interpretive Plan itself. While the degree of Interpretive intensity achieved in each of these opportunities varies widely, it is important to be aware of each opportunity and its potential (figure 5).

1) Project Symbolology

The graphic, typeface and context in which the project symbolology is illustrated represents a singular and widespread opportunity. The symbolology can convey quality, natural properties, geological information, and other resource characteristics.

2) Access and Entry

Both off-site and on-site points of access and entry represent opportunities through vehicular and pedestrian guidance and signing devices to repeat the project symbolology and to reinforce other aspects of the Program.

3) Visitor Information and Orientation Center

This will be the largest contained structure on the site and obviously represents an excellent opportunity for concentrated exploration of the Interpretive Program.



4) Tour Roads and Overlooks

The presence of the visitor's vehicle in these planned areas defines one kind of Interpretive opportunity while the overlooks and adjacent trails represent yet another.

5) Valley Floor

Changing as it does from desert to foothills, and from sparse vegetation to relatively concentrated growth, the floor of the resource represents a multi-faceted Interpretive opportunity.

6) Geography and Environment

The changing character of the resource from the escarpment base, canyons, caves and washes to the top of the escarpment and wilderness character, incorporate nature walks, picnic areas, hiking trails, and campsites. Each of these to varying degrees, offers Interpretive opportunities.

7) Existing Institutions

Spring Mountain Ranch, currently available to the public should be reexamined as a coordinated element within the Plan. Graphics, storyline and context can extend, demonstrate and reinforce many aspects of the Program. Oliver Ranch, and Blue Diamond Mine also deserve examination.

F. CONFIGURATION, CONTENT AND MEDIA:

The methodology by which the Interpretive Program is perceived by and is conveyed to the visitor is the essence of the Interpretive Plan. Generally, the Plan is responsive to the parameters, objectives, concepts and program described heretofore and permeates every aspect of the resource. It begins off-site with pre-Orientation, it dominates the Visitor Information and Orientation Center, it encompasses the heavily travelled tour road, it is definable at overlooks, trails, picnic and day use areas, it reaches into several of the more remote areas of the site, and speaks to even the most inaccessible. It is visible, audible, and responsive to touch. It provides information, adds excitement, entertains and provides an entirely new dimension to the visitor's awareness of the resource.

It may be experienced in part or in total. It is present without being obtrusive. It is subtle, yet never fails to impress.

In one sense, the Information and Orientation Center is a central core in which almost every aspect of the Interpretive Program is touched upon or covered. Details of the Program are then manifest in those locations designated by the Plan which proliferate throughout the site.



In another sense, all aspects of the Plan function as a continuous integrated system, while the Program achieves varying levels of intensity. These levels are responsive to all criteria and occur throughout the site (Drawing # 6). Those aspects of the Plan which manifest the greatest intensity are identified as being in the First Magnitude and include the Visitor Center, Spring Mountain Ranch, Tour Road and Overlooks. The Second Magnitude incorporates Signing and Guidance Devices, Short Trails, and Picnic Areas. The Third Magnitude includes Long Trails, Canyons and Hiking Destinations, and the Fourth Magnitude includes Overnight, Remote and Wilderness Areas.

While it is difficult to assess the duration of the visitor's stay in the area, particularly in view of the long hiking trails and overnight camping opportunities, it is possible to estimate anticipated visitor times for the Visitor Center, Tour Road, Overlooks and Short Trails. These computations as well as a traffic flow diagram for the Visitor Center and its environs, are depicted in Drawing # 8.

In the First Magnitude, the Plan includes:

1) The Visitor Information and Orientation Center

The shaded entrance to the Visitor Center provides a reduction of light level for adjustment to interior spaces. The exterior splayed walls offer a surface on which the symbology for the project is imposed. At the same time, the entry experience at once screens the view and reduces the scale of the visitor's environment. Moving into the structure itself, the initial reception space is provided with a modest staging area to permit small groups to contact and organize themselves. The space is also furnished with a multi-layer Orientation map serving to place the site in perspective with Southwest geography; orient the site facilities, roads and points of interest; and express current temperatures, humidity, seasonal characteristics of flora and fauna; and both solar and lunar time. A second Orientation graphic diagrams the Visitor Center, defines its facilities, and instructs the visitors as to their next immediate action.

Staff reception occurs immediately beyond the entry. Here, the visitor may seek answers to a variety of questions concerning the resource and its facilities. Upon deposit of the visitor's drivers license or other valuable, he or she will be provided with a personal audio wand which they may take with them throughout the Visitor Center and immediate environs. When their visit is complete, they will return the wand to this counter where their license will be retrieved.

The main volume within the Center provides a dramatic overview of the major themes within the Program. The entire east wall is a geologic/cultural evolutionary time-line which portrays through physical dimension, animation,



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graphics and projection, the causes and events which created the Red Rock Canyon, its function as habitat for certain flora and fauna, and the role it has played in the development of human society. The accompanying audio story line will be conveyed to the visitor through the personal audio wand.

Components of the evolutionary time-line as indicated on Plan illustration number 7 appended herewith, incorporate the following subjects and media:

- D) Genesis; or more properly, the origin of the earth's land masses. The violent action illustrative of the beginnings of the earth, are achieved through the imposition of special effects and/or technimation projection onto appropriately installed dimensional representations of lava flows, quakes and eruption.
- E) Geomorphology; this changing of the character of the surface of the earth is represented by the changing look of the fiberglass rock formations, the graphic incursion of marine systems, and the faulting through igneous intrusion which built the layer of limestone of which the escarpment and Calico Hills are constructed (no animation is required here).
- F) Lithology; this representation of the disappearance of the marine environment and the consequential leaching of the rocks which in fact turned the rocks red, is again essentially a graphic and/or dimensional presentation Interpreted by the audio program.
- H) Hydrology, the Desert Environment, Ecology, and Aesthetics; the wide ranging representation of the desert under flood conditions and dry conditions, during winter and summer, spring and fall, the plants and animals native to the environment, their life cycles and ecology, are reflected in a nine-screen audiovisual presentation incised into the rock formation. The presentation may be accomplished with a pre-gridded matrix of nine 2' x 3' wide polacoat screen modules or in a large 6' x 9' rear projection surface without exterior divisions. The projection system in the case of the pre-established grid, would involve nine Carousel projectors and an appropriate programming device. If the pre-designed grid is not to be used, then any number of projectors, two or more, could create a rear-projected program. The projectors are wired to a programming device which in turn is operated by inaudible audio pulses recorded on the narrative tape for the program. The tape is activated by the visitor at a point on walkway rail. Both sound and image evolve over a four minute presentation which when completed, automatically stops, recycles the images, and holds ready for the next activation.



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- I) Ethnology: Pre-History and Aboriginal; an overview of the ethnological heritage of the resource is portrayed through the use of appropriately dressed and decorated silhouettes set before a continuation of the time-line and accompanied by appropriate graphics and dimensional objects. This is essentially a passive experience and Interpretation is accomplished by the audio program at the rail.
- J) Cultural Heritage and Recent Social History; is essentially an artifactual presentation captured in a suitable architectural environment. One or more artifacts would be brought forward toward the interior of the hand rail so that the visitor may touch them.
- K) Socio-Economics, Commerce/Industry, Resource Management, Recreation; these more recent manifestations of the resource and the operation of the Bureau of Land Management in context with resource activities combined with evidence of recent and current industry in the area, is presented through a mosaic of photographs in sepia and color wrapped around graphic panels and intermingled with a number of internally illuminated transparencies.

The floor of the space will recreate the look and feeling of a dry desert wash with occasional groupings of desert flora punctuating the landscape. These groupings will be set beneath solar ports, thereby providing sunlight for sustenance. The west wall of the space and the associated desert floor is the proscenium against which the complex and living tapestry of desert life is portrayed. At one point, a modest amphitheatre is created by stepping down from the raised walkway. Alternatively, access to the amphitheatre is via a "bridge" from the north deck across the desert wash. In this environment, an audiovisual program (G) further examines life in the desert.

This five to ten minute film entitled "Song of the Desert" is intended to paint a multi-faceted portrait of the desert environment which defines much of the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Area. It will focus on desert life cycles, flash flooding, the impact of man on the desert, desert survival, ecology, and the preservation of natural resources.

The film is to be prepared expressly for this purpose, would be shot on 3/4" video tape. The tape would then be wound into a continuous cartridge. The cartridge may be utilized with a Sony VP 3600. This video tape player would be cabled to two 17" color monitors mounted into a graphic background facing the amphitheatre seating. The program could be operated automatically by visitor presence, or could be operated manually by a staff person.

At another point along the walkway, wide angle periscopes permit the visitor to see the desert as though through the eye of a small animal. The location for these periscopes is indicated on the Plan as item (L).



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At the nucleus of the Center, the visitor may participate in a dramatic energy program illustrating the origin, technology, and application of wind and solar power. Practical demonstrations derived from the "Tower of Power" rising above the roof include animation and sound produced by photo-voltaic energy, flywheel energy storage derived from wind power, and both direct and in-direct cooling and heating through solar collection even as designed into the building itself. This "energy room" is also designed as an intimate film theatre and is provided with film and slide projection equipment, front surface screen and sound system.

In addition to the participatory exhibits on alternative energy sources located within the Tower of Power room, it is recommended that the possibility of including a visitor response device be located somewhere in the area. This device would be programmed to question the visitor or visitors as to the level of information they have received in the Visitor Center and might also provide an excellent opportunity to identify the nature and interests of the audience. The particular equipment involved in such a program might range from a mechanical response device to an electronic or computer storage system.

From the last vantage point on the interior walkway, the visitor has a magnificent view through the glazed north wall of the Calico Hills. This free flow area illuminated by the natural light coming through the north wall of the space could easily accept a small island-type display of local arts and crafts or other information derived from the community. These presentations could rotate. At this point as well, one of two options are available. The visitor may return to the reception area via a walkway within the interior of the building, return the audio wand and exit through the front of the building to the parking area. On one wall of this interior corridor, small artifacts in the form of pottery shards, fossilized rock and/or petrified wood, might be available either in "visible storage" or for the blind, to touch.

Perhaps even more appealing is the option to exit the building through the north glazed wall which leads onto a shaded observation deck. From this point, the visitor has an excellent view of the red banded escarpment.

Ramping down from the deck, a confined area of desert floor provides an initial opportunity for the visitor to interact directly with the resource. Here, carefully selected species of indigenous flora are grouped for both visual and Interpretive impact. The groupings are furnished with loop aerials so that descriptive audio Interpretation is available to the visitor through the audio wand. Graphic "keys" to the planted areas are also furnished on the vertical interior wall surface of the captive floor.



From this northern most area of the Center, visitors may return to the building entrance via an exterior Interpretive trail which encompasses a high knoll to the east of the building.

## 2) Tour Road

Having explored all or parts of the Program within the Visitor Center, a procedure lasting from 25 minutes to one hour, the visitor is now encouraged to move by vehicle throughout the tour road, to stop at overlooks, trails, and rest areas to and to use the recreational facilities of the site carefully, wisely, and respectfully. He has been advised to look for certain markers at overlooks which locate interpreted stations. Trails, picnic areas, hiking destinations and points of interest are typical of the information included. He has been advised to look for certain markers at overlooks and trailsides which locate stations related to the audio wand. This information is reinforced by informational and directional devices judiciously placed on access roads and in parking areas. These signing devices are designed to utilize natural light and to withstand vandalism.

## 3) Overlooks

Six overlooks along segment A and segment B tour roads are to be utilized. Three of these exist, three more are planned. Three of these overlooks will be furnished with an Interpretive system derived either from audio conveyed through the wand system, audio conveyed through a locally installed message repeater and speaker combination, or by descriptive graphics and text.

The specific content for each of the three Interpretive overlooks should be documented and refined in the Design phase, however, the objective of selecting appropriate material for these Interpretive opportunities is to provide a greater focus on each of three subjects touched on in the Visitor Center but which are better Interpreted on the site. Initial recommendations would indicate that Pine Creek Canyon Overlook would be an excellent place to develop a script based on the life cycle of the Big Horn Sheep which graze out of sight but deep in the canyon.

The Red Rock Canyon vista with its view of the Sandstone Quarry, ought to speak of primitive occupation and the cutting of sandstone blocks. The Calico Hills Overlook, though not particularly suited to a unique characteristic of the resource other than the Calico Hills themselves, should be invested with an Interpretive program since it would likely be one of those which visitors would tend to stop at. Perhaps this Overlook could be provided with a number of stone tablets with representations of petroglyphs and the audio program might relate to the existence of those petroglyphs in the resource. This might also tempt the visitor to extend



his trip beyond just looking and become involved in a hiking expedition.

One of the overlooks not furnished with an Interpretive system would be provided with a sun dial which, using the visitor as a shaft, would cast solar time on the surface of the overlook. Brief text will be provided where applicable. At least one of the overlooks, perhaps the Ice Box Canyon Overlook, furthest from the Visitor Center, will be provided with a minimum shelter and toilet facilities.

#### 4) Spring Mountain Ranch

It is not unlikely that visitors will extend their tour to include a visit at Spring Mountain Ranch. At present, Interpretation at the Ranch concentrates on the history of the main house with particular emphasis on the modifications and furnishings imposed by Vera Krupp.

The future plans call for extending the guided tour around and through a number of restored 19th century structures including a smithy, storehouse, and living quarters. When these latter aspects have been added to the Program, it is suggested that Interpretation be geared toward reinforcing those aspects of the Program at the Visitor Center related to contemporary occupation of the Red Rock Canyon area.

It would also be in keeping with coordination between the Ranch and the Visitor Center if certain graphics and printed material available in the reception area of the main house were directed at demonstrating how natural qualities of the resource, particularly in terms of hydrology and diversification of flora, provided the aesthetic impetus for drawing both visitors and settlers to Red Rock Canyon.

Inversely, the Spring Mountain Ranch as well as Oliver Ranch or Blue Diamond Mine will be the focus of that portion of the evolutionary time-line in the Visitor Center dealing with contemporary occupation and socio-economic characteristics of the Red Rock community.

Those aspects of the Plan encompassed by the Second Magnitude include:

#### 1) Short Trails

Wherever practical, brief and easy walking trails should be provided adjacent to and accessible from the ten overlooks. These trails may require less than 10-15 minutes to traverse but they will bring the visitor into even more intimate contact with the resource. This is particularly true for those visitors who would not otherwise take advantage of hiking and backpacking opportunities. For these people particularly, the experience may be unique. To further heighten both the pleasure and value of the experience, Interpretation is introduced through embedded paw print or leaf print, and brief anecdotal information. A specific location and content for each Interpretive device on the short trails will be developed during Preliminary Design.



2) Picnic Areas

Responding to areas within the site where people are most likely to congregate for rest and recreational purposes, the Plan contemplates the investment of otherwise commonplace site furniture and structures with Interpretive materials. Picnic tables and benches can combine Caliche and Ponderosa Pine; trash receivers and restroom facades can be designed in materials and graphics recalling Aboriginal and early Indian life. Roasting pits would be marked and graphically identified.

3) Signing and Guidance Devices

Off-site guidance systems will convey a sense of the enduring qualities identified with the resource. Instructional text and directional information will be located in such a way that while readable, will withstand and discourage vandalism.

Site markers on trails and tour road intersections will be similarly conceived and will reinforce the project symbology.

Future Interpretation at the Third and Fourth Magnitude may occur on long trails, in canyons, and at hiking destinations well off the tour road. Research indicates that visitors to these areas are more familiar with the character of the resource than the casual visitor, and as a consequence, less Interpretive support may be indicated. Interpretation of these elements is for future consideration only and is not part of the current design.

IMPLEMENTING INTERPRETATION/III

The Interpretive Plan is not a fiction or theoretical creation, but is a practical blueprint for achieving the objectives to which the Plan is dedicated. To that end, the Plan must recognize the practical and utilitarian considerations through which it will be translated from design to reality. Much of the foregoing description is taken across a number of years after the initial installation takes place. It is entirely conceivable and in fact recommended, that certain aspects of the Plan be phased-in over these years rather than established completely at the outset. A key word therefore, in the implementation of the Plan is "Phasing."



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To begin with, implementation in increments will doubtless be an economic reality. Funds are rarely available for as complete an effort as is required at Red Rock Canyon and the initial capital expenditure will need to be supplemented as the Program gains acceptance. By the same reasoning, staff cannot be trained in every aspect of the Interpretive Plan prior to its availability to the public nor will sufficient staff be available to the project at that time. Personnel will therefore need to develop over this phased period both in response to initial operational budgets and the available talent pool.

Certain of the Interpretive devices which the Plan envisions can only be implemented once there is a significant evidence of changes in local visitor attitudes and therefore, these components would not be called for in the initial implementation phase. Another visitor-related factor which will affect the need for and utilization of certain aspects of the Plan is the simple increase of visitor traffic which the facility will motivate. As the numbers grow, and the area from which the traffic emanates widens, modifications and additions to the Plan will be in order. Finally, the policy of the Bureau of Land Management regarding staffing, maintenance, site surveillance and ancillary services will also change in response to the heightened visitor attention. As policy changes, the Plan must be flexible enough to accomodate new ideas and a more secure environment. A proposed phasing schedule is attached herewith as Addendum 1.

A reasonable budget must be established from the outset which will act as a cost guideline for implementing the Interpretive Plan. While it is too early to assign specific cost estimates to each aspect of the Plan, budget requirements based on area consumed, media and past experience can be established. The budget schedule as currently visualized is attached herewith as Addendum 2.

The extent of and cost for operations and maintenance of the Interpretive Plan on a monthly or annual basis is similarly difficult to establish at this early planning stage. Some general guidelines however, are provided as Addendum 3.

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\* The Narrative is intended to create an impression or mood of the experience which the visitor might expect at the Visitor Center and its environs. It is not intended to be an accurate description of each particular device and system with which the Visitor Center and the Program in general is invested.



"THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE"  
AN INTERPRETIVE NARRATIVE \*

Visitors approaching Red Rock Canyon Recreation Area will be guided to the site entrance by several widely spaced vehicular guidance signs. These solar illuminated messages will call the visitor's attention to the imminent entrance and will advise him to dial a specific frequency on his car radio. When tuned in, the visitor will hear general introductory information about the area he is to visit and will be strongly urged to proceed initially to the Visitor Center.

At the project entrance, a bold graphic signature leaves little doubt that this is Red Rock Canyon. Simple, directional graphics guide the visitor to the parking area, subtly engraved in the desert landscape. Once parked in the parking area, the visitor approaching the Visitor Center will be pleasantly surprised by its gracious entrance and shaded ramada, gracefully integrated with the surrounding desert. As the light changes from brilliant sunlight to shaded patterned shadows, the visitor enters the building.

Inside the Visitor Center the cool interior is welcoming. The visitor is invited to activate an intriguing map. He depresses one of several buttons and the map illuminates with geographic and recreational information. Another button adds environmental information. On a second wall, a graphic panel with a "You Are Here" mark explains the programs and facilities of the Visitor Center. Now, the visitor approaches the reception desk and learns that he should plan to spend between one-half hour and one hour or perhaps a little longer in the Visitor Center and that it will be to his advantage to go through the Orientation program before enjoying the site itself.

To further enhance his appreciation of the material available, the visitor will exchange a credit card or his drivers license for a wand for himself and each member of his party, which he will then carry through the Visitor Center and the immediate trails which lead back to the building entrance.

Now, wand in hand, the visitor leaves the intimate reception area, moves through an archway and finds himself in a large, high ceilinged space. To his right are what seems to be a miniature range of mountains. To his left, the desert seems to have grown right through the floor of the building. Moving to the rail of the raised platform on which he is standing, he proceeds to a specially marked point and lifts the wand to his ear (9).

- \* The Narrative is intended to create an impression or mood of the experience which the visitor might expect at the Visitor Center and its environs. It is not intended to be an accurate description of each particular device and system with which the Visitor Center and the Program in general is invested.



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Suddenly, he becomes aware of the great cataclysmic sounds of volcanos erupting, bolts of lightning, and all of the violent, conflicting forces of nature. The sound is consistent with the animated sculptured wall beyond the railing. Here, are portrayed those characteristics which lie at the early formation of the earth's crust.

After a few moments, the roaring sound abates and a narrator speaks of the complex and finite systems which form spaceship earth. Several minutes later the narrator concludes his talk and encourages the visitor to move to the next point along the rail. Now, the scene becomes more passive as illustrations trace the formation of limestone and shale beds at the bottom of ancient seas almost half a billion years ago. Immediately adjacent are evidences of red sand dunes deposited on the surface of the earth some 150 million years ago. At another point appropriately marked on the rail, the sound of the narrator is once again heard. He explains that these mounds of red sand dating to the Jurassic period of geologic time, would in the ensuing millenea, become the Aztec sandstone prominent today in Red Rock Canyon.

As the visitor proceeds further along the railing, more information regarding the relationship between water, geology, and geomorphology is revealed (10a), explaining in the most basic terms why the rocks of Red Rock Canyon are banded with various shades of red.

Now the configuration of the rock forms take on a contemporary appearance. In a moment, the rock appears to dissolve into a series of screens offering views of the resource under various climatic conditions. Where the rocks of the escarpment seemed dry and forbidding, they are suddenly alive with cascading waterfalls which seem to appear from within the rock itself. Now animals appear....giant bison, mammoth and camel....horse, Big Horn Sheep and burro....owl and scorpion....reptile and bird.

Man has yet to set foot in this primitive wilderness, but that too, follows quickly as both sound and image bring the visitor through the years of Aboriginal settlement.

Moving further along the rail, the rock wall gives way to a desert valley occupied by a number of figures in silhouette. Here, through text and dimensional graphic is a portrait of human life in southern Nevada from the Indian cultures of the Anasazi to the Pueblos, and briefly, the Paiute.... from the early Spanish missionaries to the intrepid pioneer and finally, to the contemporary settler and recreationer for whom Red Rock Canyon has a special meaning. The ethnological history is further Interpreted through audio material conveyed on the wand system.

That graphic configuration is translated in yet one further area into a series of architectural forms which capture archeological and artifactual evidence of resource history. Several examples of these artifacts as well



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as materials derived directly from the site, are located within the visitor's reach so he may touch the artifact and feel closer to the Interpretive program.

Finally, these structures in turn, are woven into a mosaic of graphics and photographs reflecting the Region's modern history inclusive of its designation as a protected recreational area. In all, this overview of the resource has been accomplished in approximately 20 minutes.

Walking across the raised platform, the visitor becomes increasingly aware of the desert which exists in counterpoint to the sheer cliffs of the escarpment and the sculptural modeling of the Calico Hills. Stepping down into a recessed seating area, the visitor is attracted by a program in progress (15). On large television screens a drama is unfolding which to the delight of the visitor, reveals a varied and active community of living things to whom the desert is home and sustenance. The life cycle of these creatures and their fight for survival in the harsh desert environment speak eloquently of the infinite variety of nature's things. So too, do they Joshua and Blackthorn, the Yucca and Sage, the Spanish Bayonet, and Creosote Bush.

All of these things are alive in the desert....and then there is man. How has man survived in the desert? What are the dangers and pleasures which are the desert's gift to human civilization? These concepts and ideas are explored as the film presentation comes to a close.

Moving further along the desert scene, an unusual opportunity awaits the visitor. A series of periscopes are arranged along the rail. Looking into the screen the visitor has a unique view of desert life from the vantage point of its smallest inhabitant. Using the controls, the visitor may change the view and adjust the focus.

From this point, the visitor has an excellent view of the Calico Hills through the glazed north wall of the building. He is enticed to move outward onto the exterior viewing deck just beyond the glass. He may however, choose first to step briefly into the most centrally located space within the Center. Here, beneath the "Tower of Power" which rises above the building, is a brief program designed to explain nature's potential as a direct source of energy (13). The interaction of these energy forms with life in the resource is one aspect of that story. Another is the technology that has and will be developed to harness these energy sources for the ultimate benefit of mankind. Certainly, the diagrams and explanations which show how the building is being cooled with solar energy is evidence of one large potential. The audio program activated by the visitor's touch is another, since the power to operate the tape machine is photovoltaic and derived directly from the sun above. Wind too, is an energy source as man has known from the earliest days of agriculture. Here,



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wind is used to drive flywheels which in turn transmit energy to a storage battery. From time to time, this energy is tapped to light a small incandescent lamp.

Perhaps the "hands on" demonstrations are not more than laboratory toys, but one day these technologies may well sustain society when other sources of energy are depleted.

In addition to the three energy devices, the visitor may have the opportunity to participate in a device or devices which will seek to determine the amount of information which they have absorbed at the Visitor Center and will ask them to in-put certain statistical information about themselves and their party.

Where planned in advance, this "energy" room is converted into a film theatre where subjects of special interest to school or community groups are shown.

On the shaded, wooden terrace the visitor now has a wide view of many aesthetic and topographic features of the resource, particularly the red banded escarpment. Sighting tubes are available for the visitor to concentrate on several interesting features. Ramping down to the confined area of the desert just below, the visitor makes his first physical contact with the desert itself. Lifting the wand to his ear (14), the visitor acquires a complete description of the interesting bushes, flowering plants, and cactus specimens grouped between the two north walls of the exterior deck. He learns that each step he takes on the desert floor impacts on the life and character of that surface. He knows that both animal and plant life are highly sensitive to his presence and as he makes his way along the path that leads around the Visitor Center and back to the parking area, he becomes aware of an increasing sense of personal identification with each bush and cactus, and finds himself examining the sandy soil for evidences of animals and insects.

Both the exterior Interpretive trail, and the interior building systems lead the visitor back to the reception desk where credit card or drivers license may be redeemed by returning the wand to the receptionist. At the same time, the visitors may obtain several brochures from the receptionist which will be helpful to them in appreciating the many interesting aspects of the resource. Youngsters among the visiting parties may obtain a variety of "sun pictures" which, when held beneath the sunlight, will develop into images of resource animals and plants. Posters accenting tour road features and associated amenities may also be on display at this location.

Returning once again to his automobile, the visitor proceeds along the tour road tuned to the Red Rock frequency. The broadcast covers climatic conditions, rules and regulations and events of special interest in the project area.



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Stopping now at one of the clearly marked overlooks, the visitor would enjoy yet another Interpretive opportunity. At this particular overlook there is a sandstone quarry. The narrative speaks of the lifestyles and industry of Aboriginal and early Indian life to whom this area was both home and hunting ground. The visitor is invited to step down the trail and touch the sandstone. The purpose and product of the quarry are explored. At the conclusion of the brief message, the visitor is urged to stop at other overlooks along the road and to utilize the walking trails available.

At each overlook, the visitor will find another bit of information ranging from the Big Horn Sheep, wild horses and burros which range out of sight of the tour road, to the dramatic waterfalls, springs and plant life of the hidden canyons. Along the brief trails which spring from the overlooks, graphics and markers continue to identify archaeological and natural aspects of the resource.

For most visitors, their experience at the resource will be completed when they have visited the overlooks and perhaps picnicked at trailside sites. Whether their interest is highly scientific or whether they have come only for sightseeing, they will leave the site with an infinitely greater sense of fulfillment and a more intimate relationship with this and in fact, all of nature's resources, having had the benefit of Interpretation.

Hopefully, some of these very same visitors will join the more experienced recreator, and will strike out along the more difficult trails which lead into the several canyons and springs which offer among the most beautiful experiences in the resource.

One further important Interpretive experience awaits the visitor at Spring Mountain Ranch. Here is an opportunity to visit a contemporary residence and to acquire a detailed explanation of how one particular settlement in the area evolved from the first rough hewn cabin to a gracious resort home. The visitor may also take advantage of a guided tour among various out-buildings and structures which have their own interesting history.

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\* A cost escalation percentage of 15 per month (18%/yr.) should be added to these figures at the time of acceptance of construction bids.



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ADDENDUM # 1

## FABRICATION & INSTALLATION COSTS FOR INTERPRETIVE MATERIAL (IMPLEMENTATION PHASES)

### PHASE I:

Site Graphics and Signing (partial) . . . . .	\$ 4,000
Reception and Information (partial) . . . . .	\$ 3,000
Raised Deck . . . . .	\$ 9,000
Geology/Cultural Time-Line. . . . .	\$ 80,000
Desert Environment. . . . .	\$ 8,500
Song of the Desert. . . . .	\$ 40,000
General Graphics and Text . . . . .	\$ 5,000
Solar Tubes (partial) . . . . .	\$ 6,000
Wand Audio System (10 Stations) . . . . .	\$ 16,500
Wand Audio Software . . . . .	\$ 30,000
Overlook Graphics (partial) . . . . .	\$ 1,500
Tour Road Audio . . . . .	\$ 5,000
Sub-Total . . . . .	\$208,500*
Contingency - 10% . . . . .	\$ 20,850*

### PHASE II:

Balance of Site Graphics and Signing. . . . .	\$ 8,000
Balance of Reception and Information. . . . .	\$ 5,000
Balance of Solar Tubes and Periscopes . . . . .	\$ 6,000
Energy. . . . .	\$ 15,000
Sighting Tubes. . . . .	\$ 3,000
Balance of Overlook Graphics. . . . .	\$ 6,000
Overlook Audio System . . . . .	\$ 5,000
Overlook Audio Software (3 Stations). . . . .	\$ 9,000
Trail Graphics. . . . .	\$ 9,000
Pamphlets, Posters and Solar Pictures . . . . .	\$ 8,000
Sub-Total . . . . .	\$ 74,000*
Contingency - 10% . . . . .	\$ 7,400*

\* A cost escalation percentage of 1% per month (12%/yr.) should be added to these figures at the time of acceptance of construction bids.



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ADDENDUM # 2

"TOTAL BUDGET"

FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION COSTS FOR  
INTERPRETIVE MATERIAL

VISITOR CENTER:

RECEPTION AND INFORMATION.....\$ 8,000  
RAISED DECK.....\$ 9,000  
GEOLOGY/CULTURAL TIME-LINE.....\$ 80,000  
SONG OF THE DESERT (Software & Hardware).....\$ 40,000  
DESERT ENVIRONMENT (Graphics & Objects).....\$ 8,500  
SOLAR TUBES AND PERISCOPES.....\$ 12,000  
ENERGY.....\$ 15,000  
SIGHTING TUBES.....\$ 3,000  
GENERAL TEXT AND GRAPHICS.....\$ 5,000

WAND AUDIO SYSTEM:

150 Wands  
6 Charge Racks  
1 Power Supply  
10 Track Tape Deck & Transmitter.....\$ 16,500

WAND AUDIO SOFTWARE (10 Programs @ \$3,000).....\$ 30,000

SUB-TOTAL.....\$227,000

SITE:

TOUR ROAD TRANSMITTER (No Software).....\$ 5,000  
OVERLOOK AUDIO SYSTEM.....\$ 5,000  
OVERLOOK GRAPHICS.....\$ 7,500  
TOTAL GRAPHICS.....\$ 9,000  
SITE GRAPHICS AND SIGNING.....\$ 12,000  
PAMPHLETS, SOLAR PICTURES & POSTERS.....\$ 8,000  
OVERLOOK AUDIO SOFTWARE  
( 3 Programs @ \$3,000).....\$ 9,000

SUB-TOTAL.....\$ 55,500

TOTAL.....\$282,500

CONTINGENCY - 10%.....\$ 28,250

TOTAL BUDGET.....\$310,750



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ADDENDUM # 3

"OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (ANNUAL)"

STAFF (2 Shifts):

Two (2) Host/Managers @ \$16,000.....	\$32,000
Four (4) Interpretive Specialists @ \$14,000.....	\$56,000
Two (2) Exhibit Maintenance Personnel @ \$14,000.....	\$28,000
Two (2) Janitorial Personnel @ \$10,000.....	\$20,000
Four (4) Docents @ ----- .....	\$-----

MATERIAL:

Spare Parts.....	\$15,000
Tools and Machinery.....	\$ 7,500
Refurbishing Supplies.....	\$ 2,500
Film and Tapes.....	\$10,000

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE:

Wand System.....	\$ 6,000
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CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS.....	\$10,000
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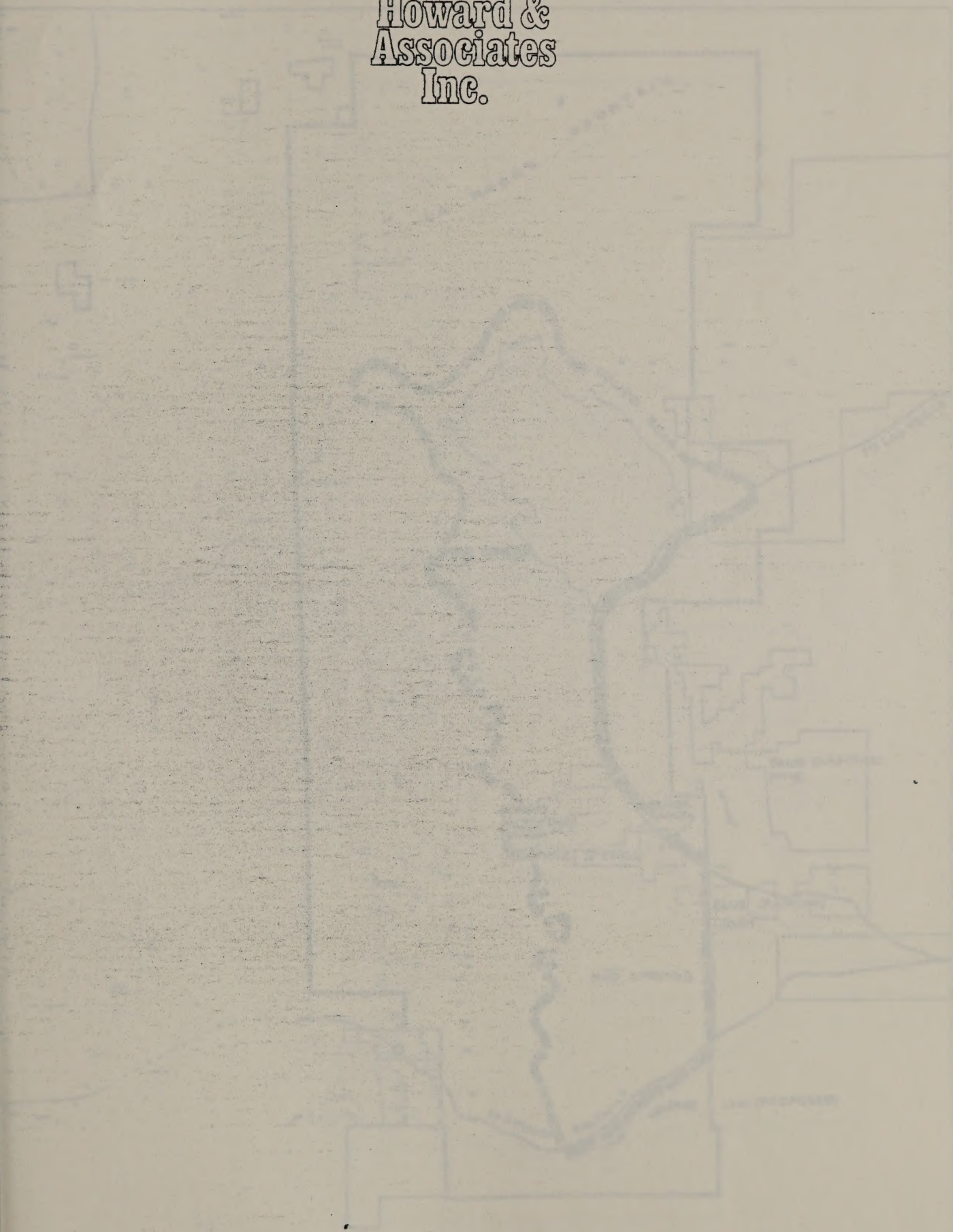
The Exhibit Sketches contained in the following section are for conceptual purposes only and do not necessarily represent the final design.



PHYSICAL  
BOUNDARIES

ALTERNATIVE  
PERIMETER

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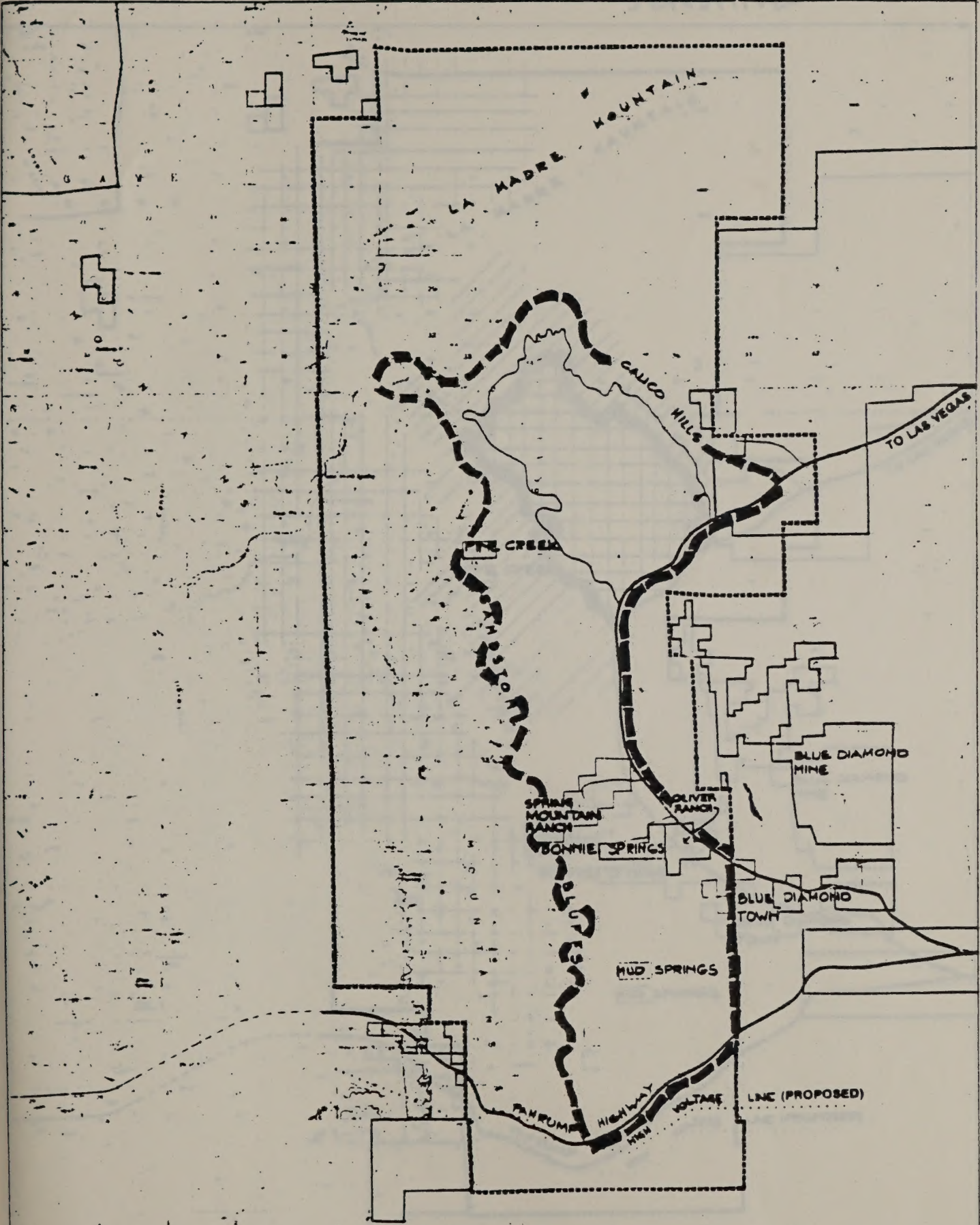
ROCK CANYON RECREATION LANDS





PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

--- INTERPRETIVE PERIMETER

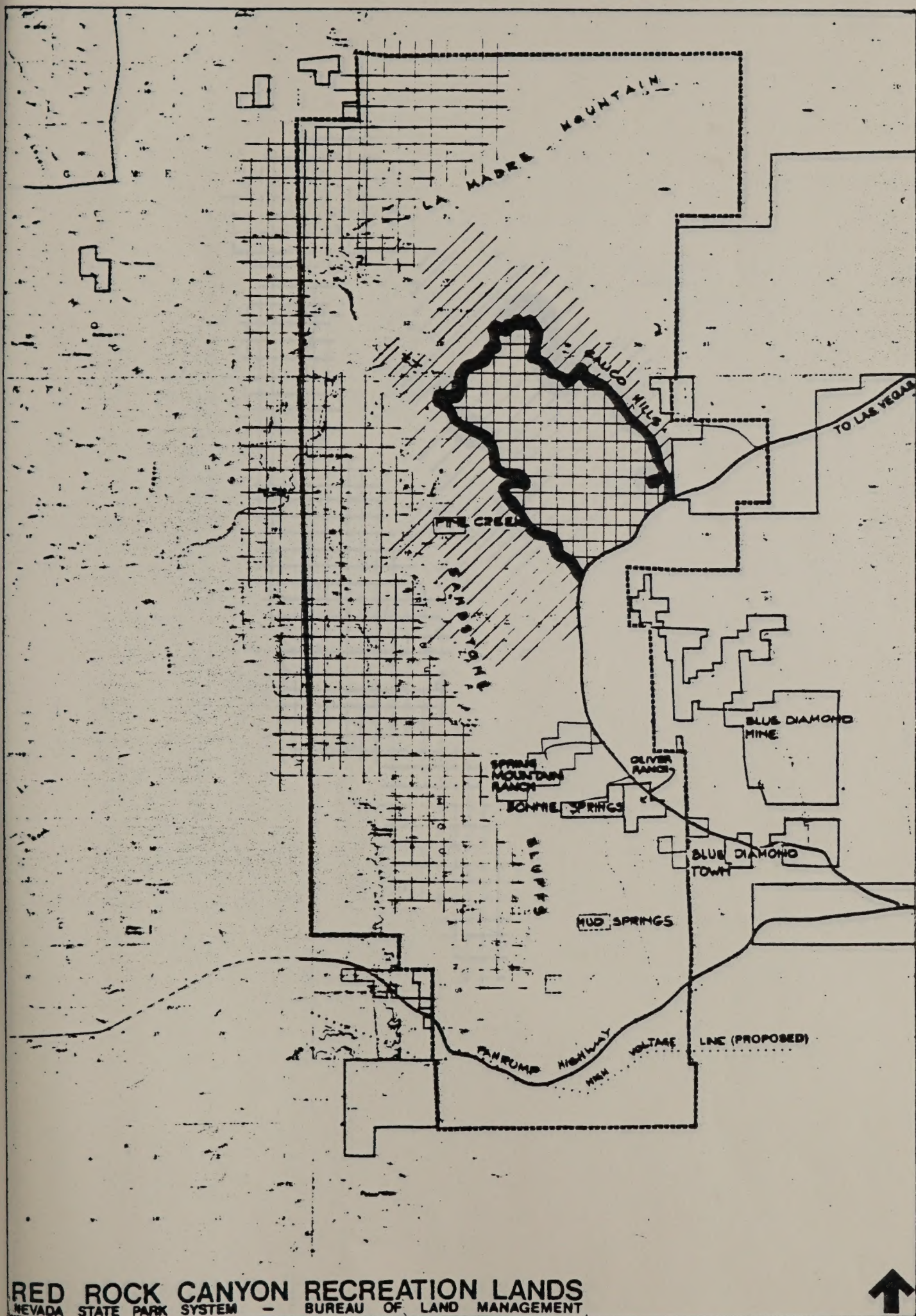




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SITE SENSITIVITY

- NON SENSITIVE
- ▨ HIGHLY SENSITIVE
- ▧ MODERATELY SENSITIVE

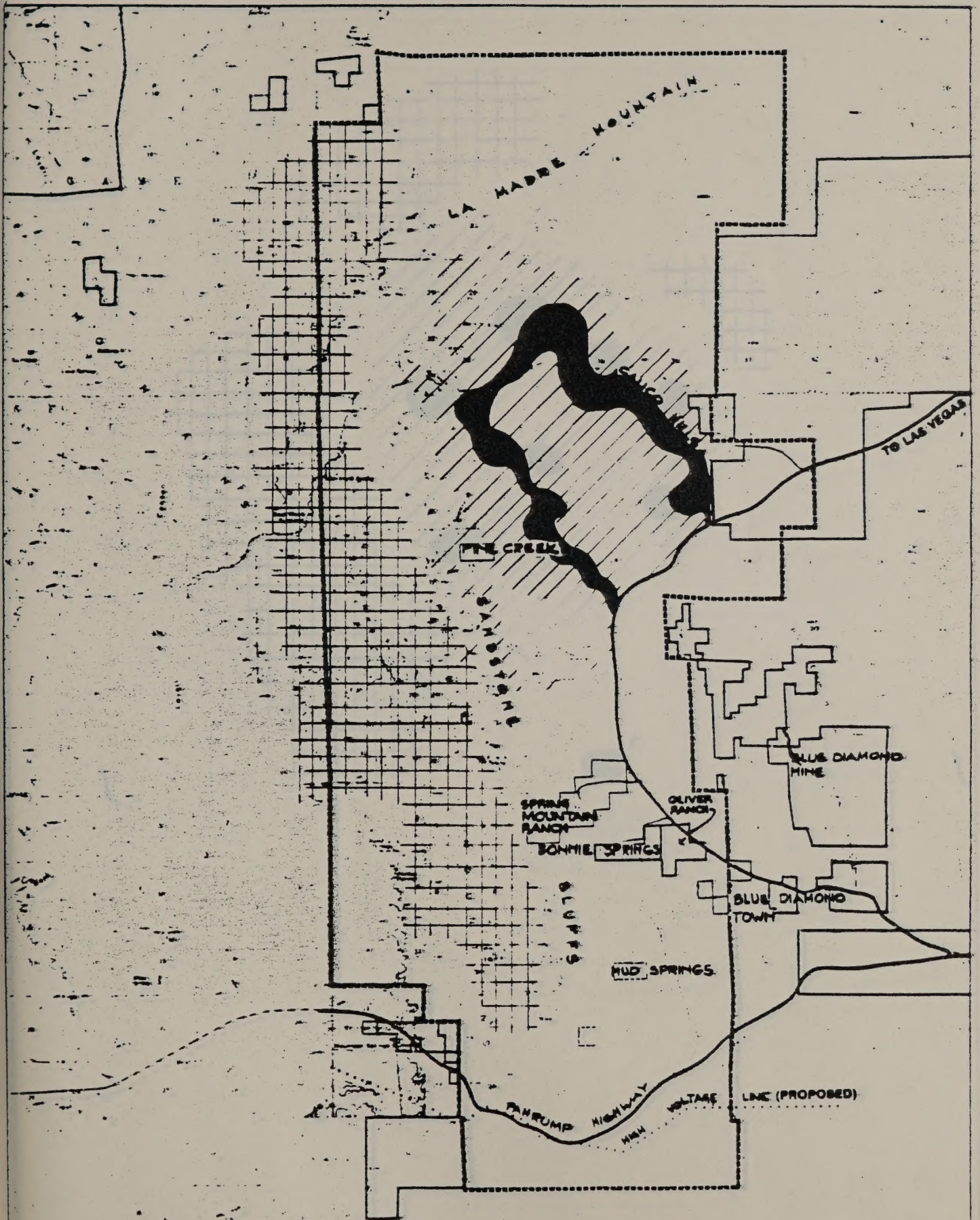




3

SITE  
UTILIZATION

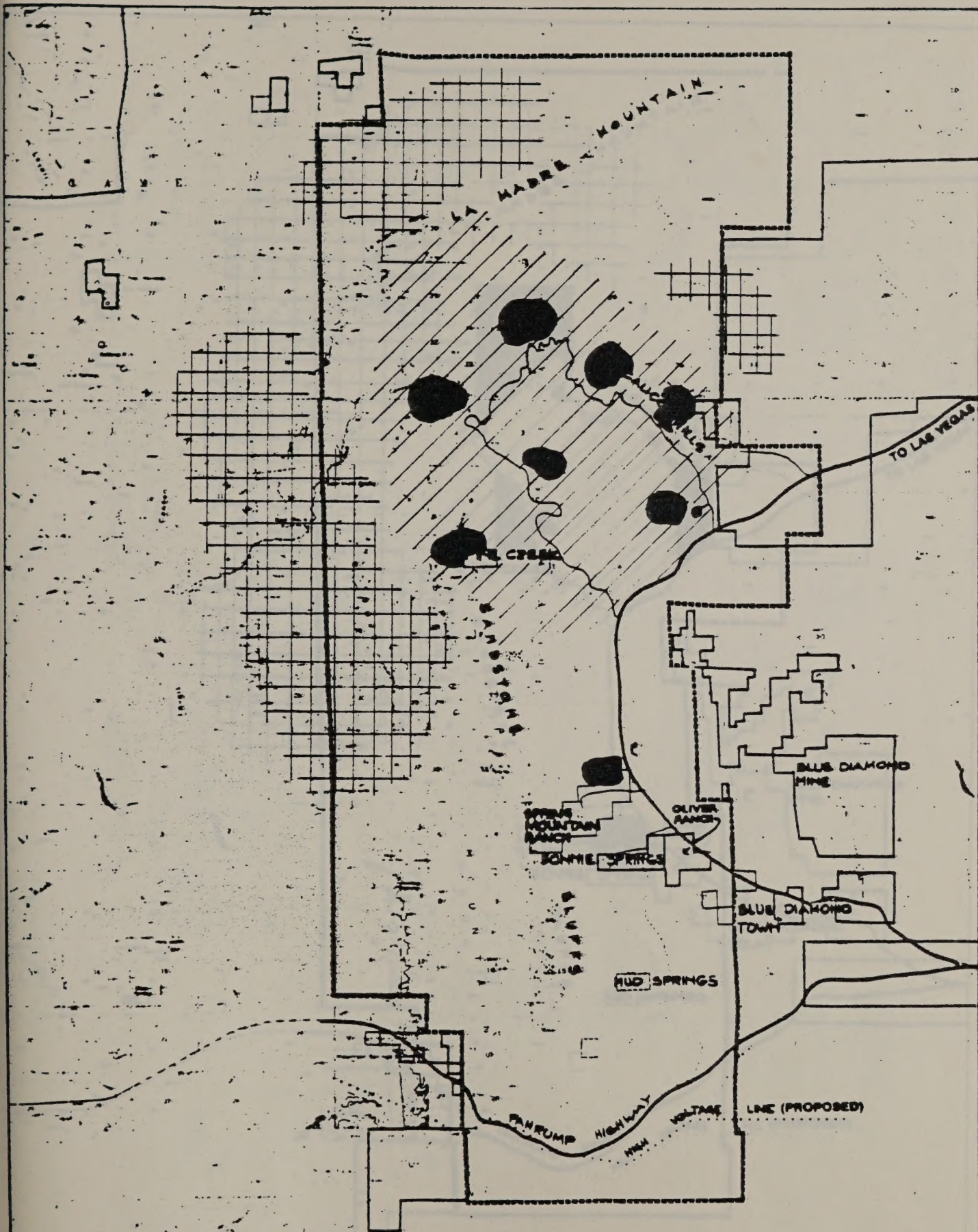
- HEAVY
- MODERATE
- LIGHT





## INTERPRETIVE DEMAND

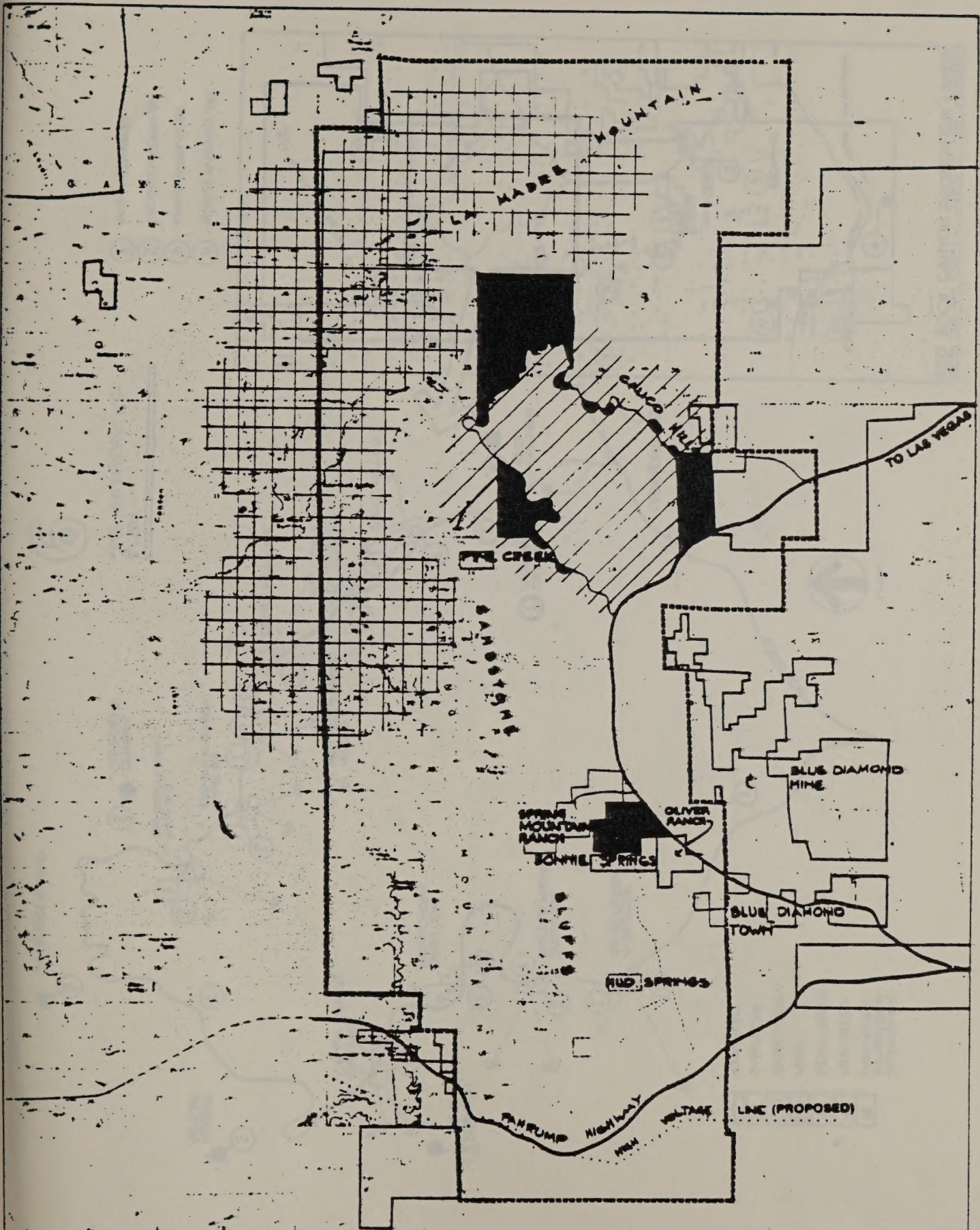
- INTENSE
- MODERATE
- LIGHT





## CONCENTRATION OF INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

- INTENSE
- SUBTLE
- LITTLE OR NONE

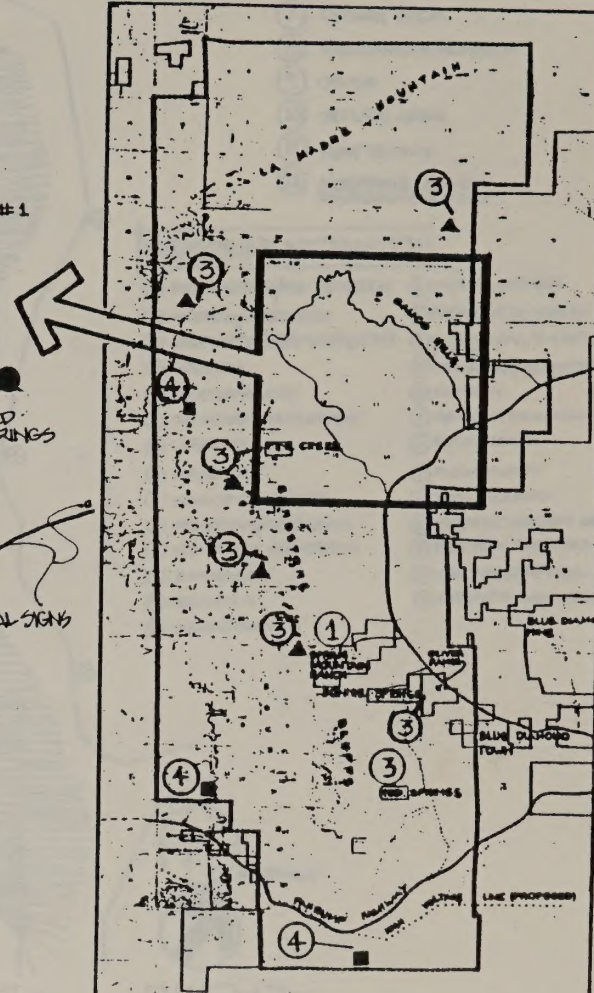




# 6

## SITE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

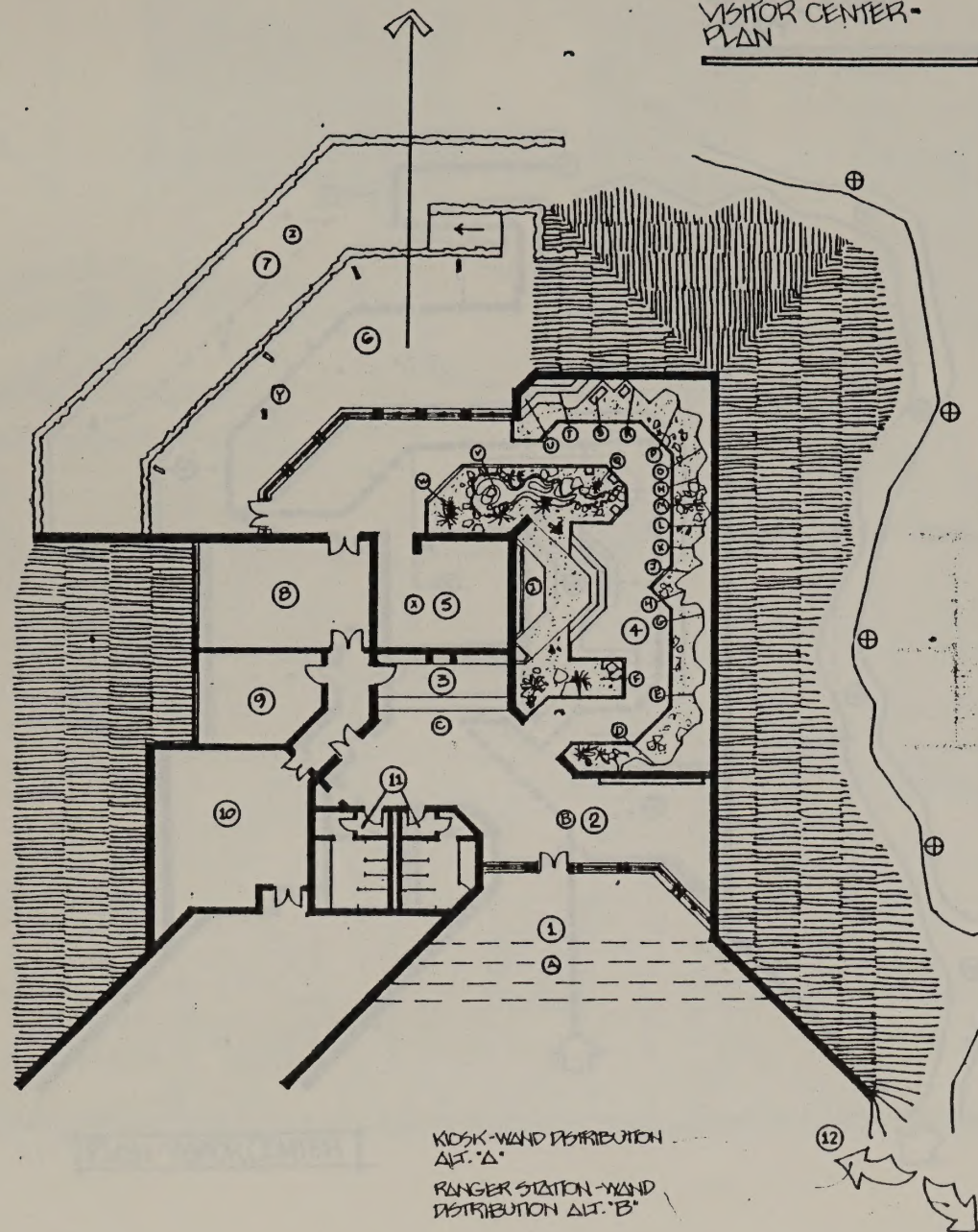
- ① FIRST MAGNITUDE
- ② SECOND MAGNITUDE
- ③ THIRD MAGNITUDE
- ④ FOURTH MAGNITUDE



RED ROCK CANYON RECREATION LANDS  
NEVADA STATE PARK SYSTEM - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



7

VISITOR CENTER-  
PLAN

## ARCH. INFORMATION

- ① ENTRY TRANSITION
- ② STAGING AREA
- ③ INFORMATION DESK & WAND DISTRIBUTION
- ④ EXHIBITION AREA
- ⑤ TOWER OF POWER INTERPRETIVE ROOM
- ⑥ VIEW DECK
- ⑦ DESERT DECK
- ⑧ INTERPRETIVE WORKSHOP
- ⑨ OFFICE
- ⑩ SERVICE AREA
- ⑪ REST ROOMS
- ⑫ ALTERNATE WAND DISTRIBUTION POINT

## INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① PRECOMPRESSION/PRE-ORIENTATION | ① CULTURAL HERITAGE              |
| ② PRECIPITATION/ORIENTATION      | ② PRECIPITATION SOCIAL HISTORY   |
| ③ INFORMATION/WAND DISTRIBUTION  | ③ FLORA/Fauna/ENDANGERED SPECIES |
| ④ GENESIS                        | ④ COMMERCE/INDUSTRY              |
| ⑤ GEOMORPHOLOGY                  | ⑤ ECOLOGY                        |
| ⑥ THE DESERT ENVIRONMENT         | ⑥ RESOURCE MANAGEMENT            |
| ⑦ LITHOLOGY                      | ⑦ RECREATION                     |
| ⑧ HYDROLOGY                      | ⑧ FLASH FLOODS                   |
| ⑨ SONG OF THE DESERT             | ⑨ FIRE ECOLOGY                   |
| ⑩ PRE-HISTORY/ABORIGINAL         | ⑩ ENERGY/NATURE'S GIFT           |
| ⑪ NON-HUMAN HABITATION           | ⑪ RED ROCK PHENOMENA             |
| ⑫ ETHNOLOGY                      | ⑫ THE IMPACT OF MAN              |
| ⑬ AESTHETICS                     | ⑬ INTERPRETIVE MARKERS           |
| ⑭ SOCIO-ECONOMICS                |                                  |



ALTERNATE

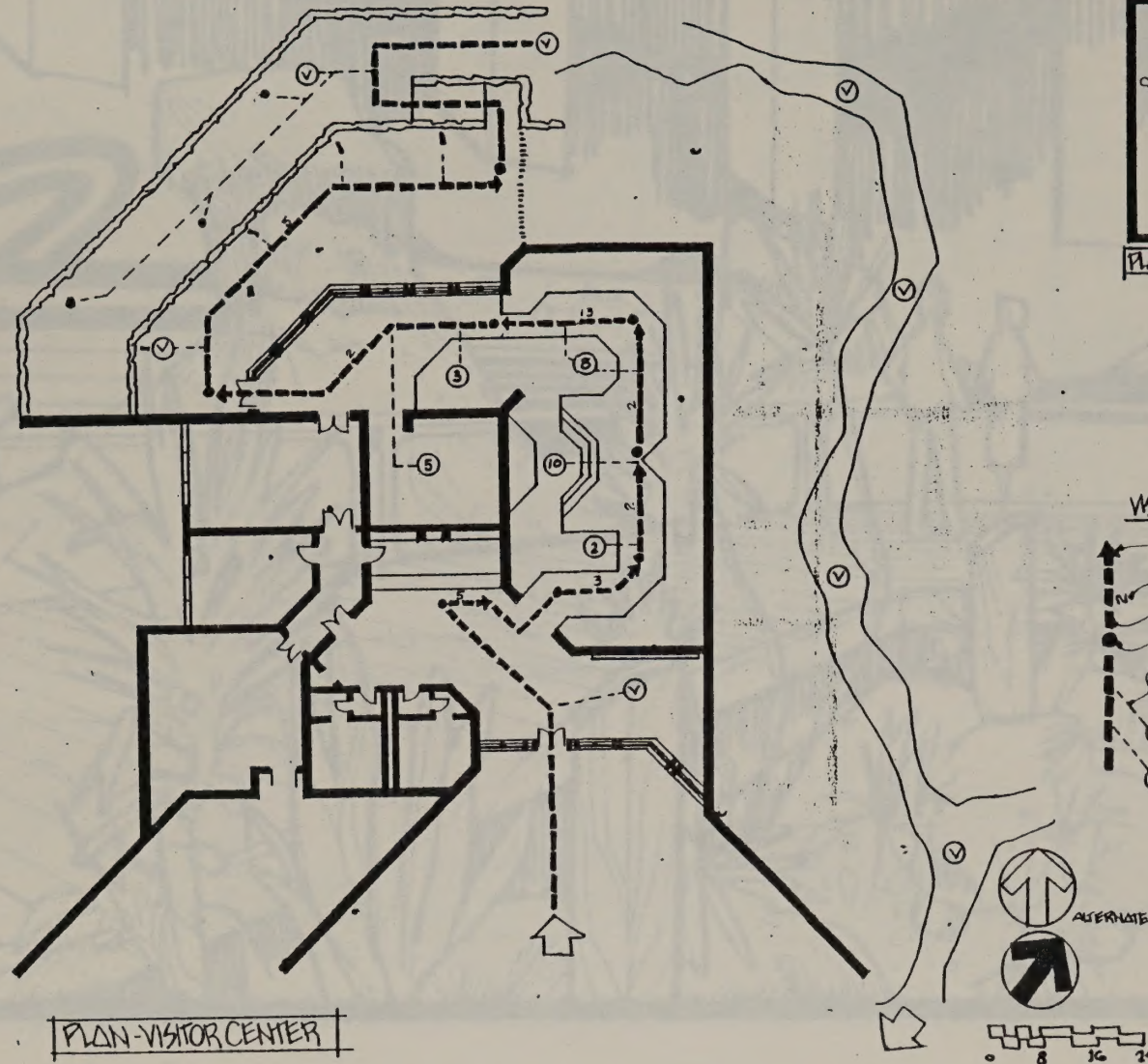


0 8 16 24



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# TRAFFIC & TIME STUDY

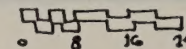
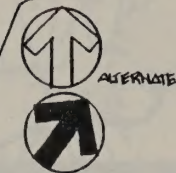


PLAN-TOUR ROAD

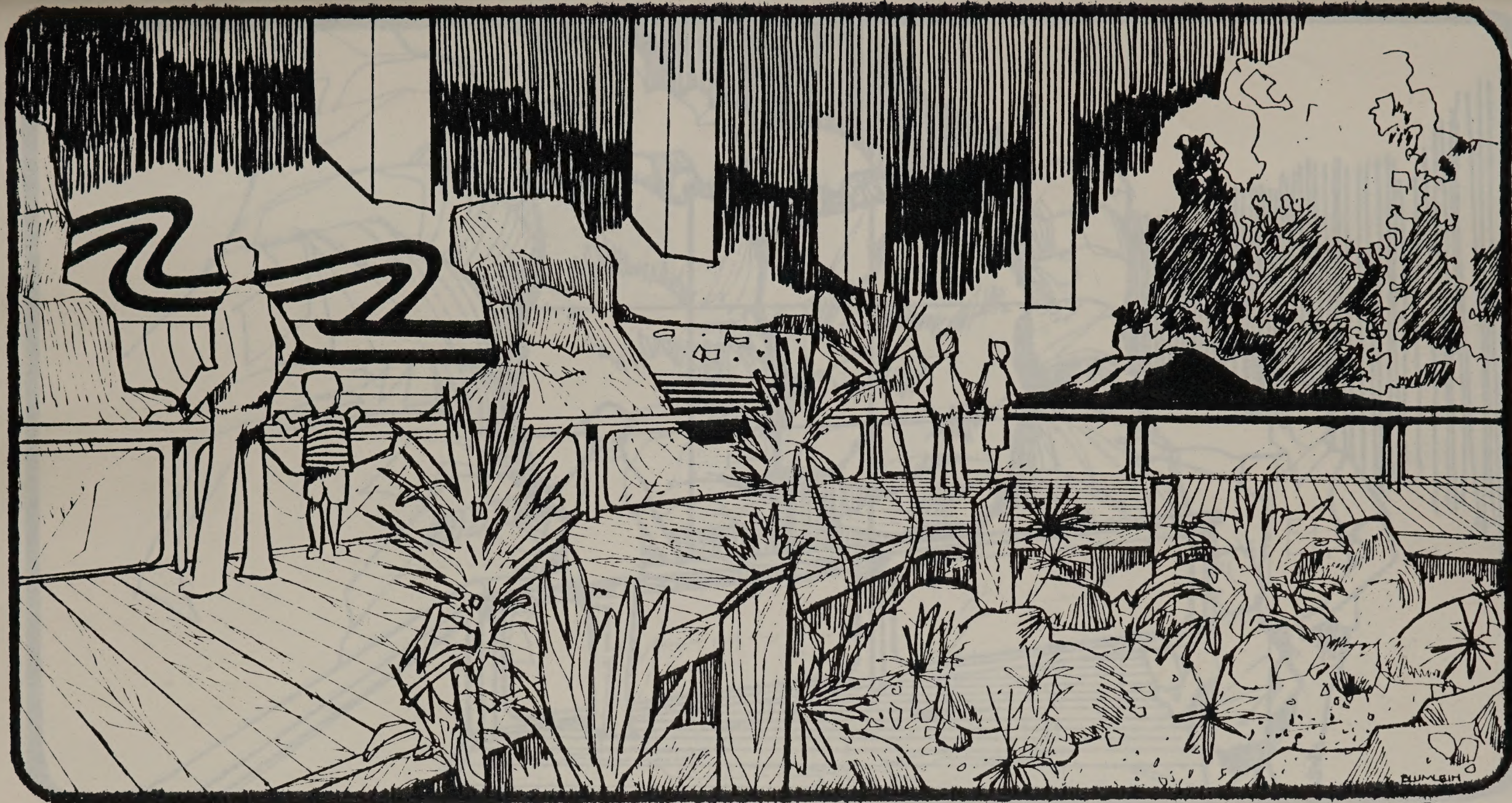
- ⓪ VISITOR CENTER
- ① TOUR ROAD (45 MIN.)
- OVERLOOK (5-7 MIN.)
- SHORT TRAILS (10-20 MIN.)

## VISITOR CENTER LEGEND

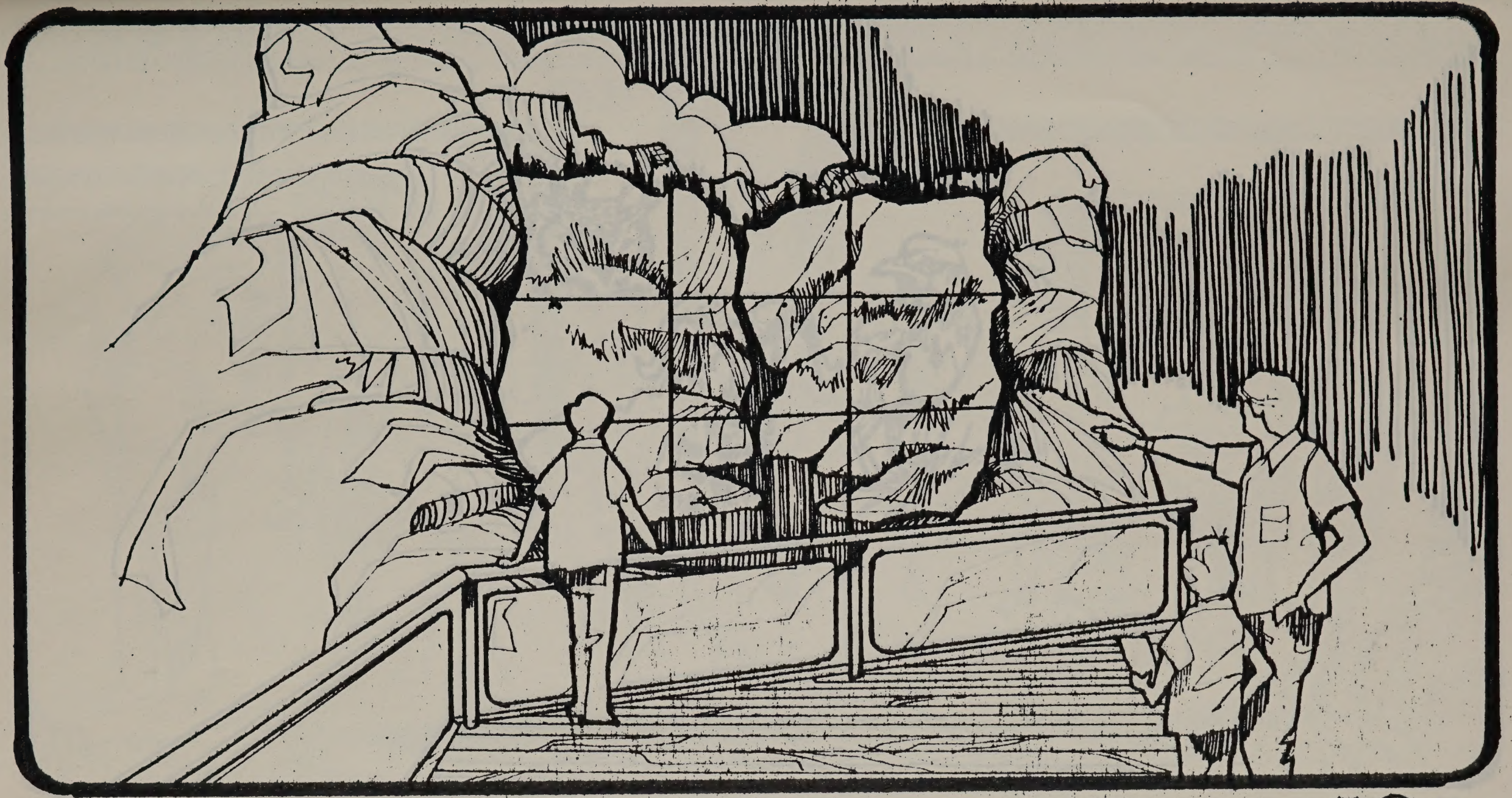
- END OF TIMED INTERVAL
- DURATION IN MIN.
- MAIN TRAFFIC FLOW
- START OF TIMED INTERVAL
- SECONDARY TRAFFIC FLOW
- ⓪ VARIABLE TIME INTERVAL
- ⑩ TIME IN MIN.





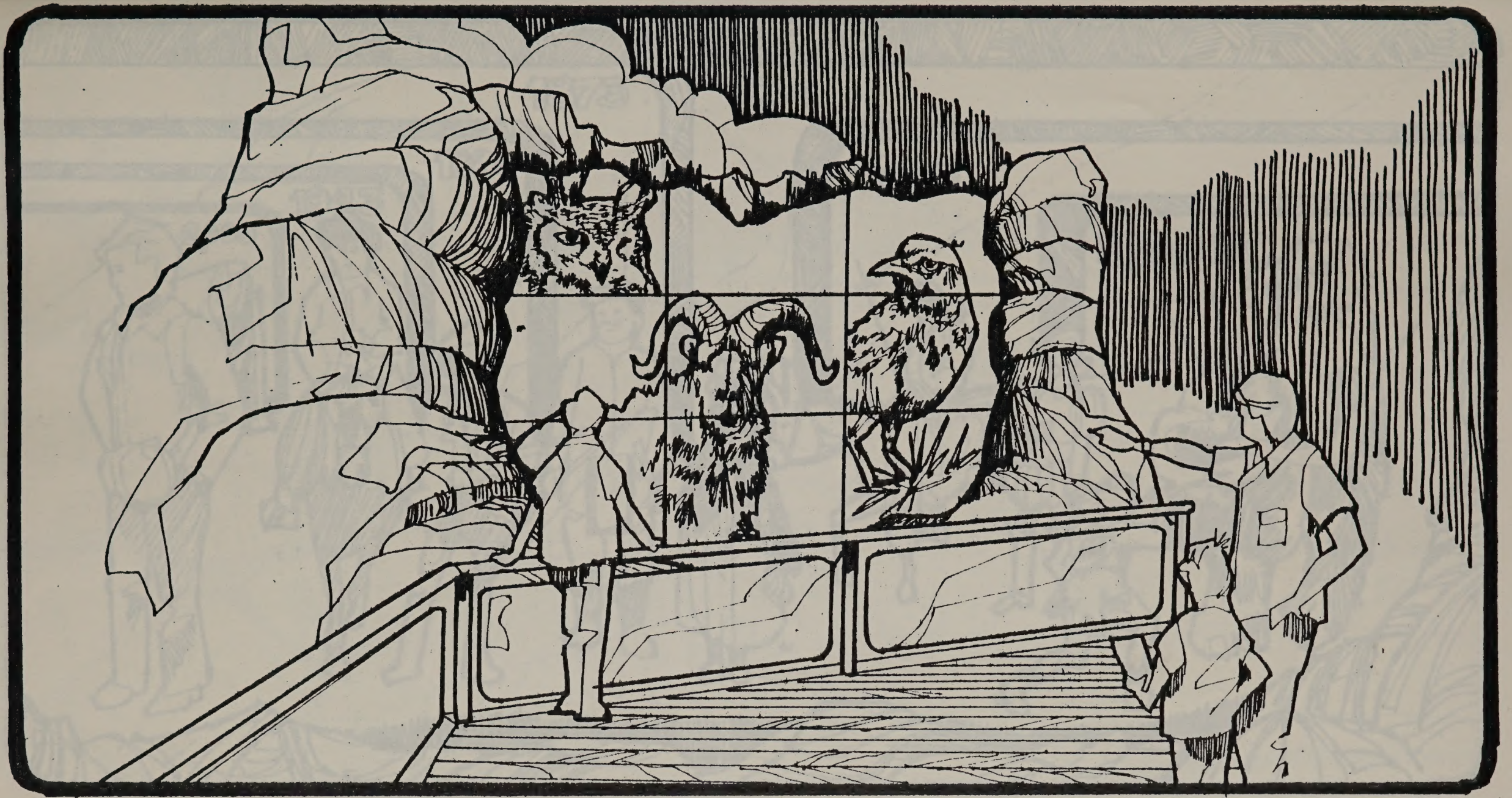






10a



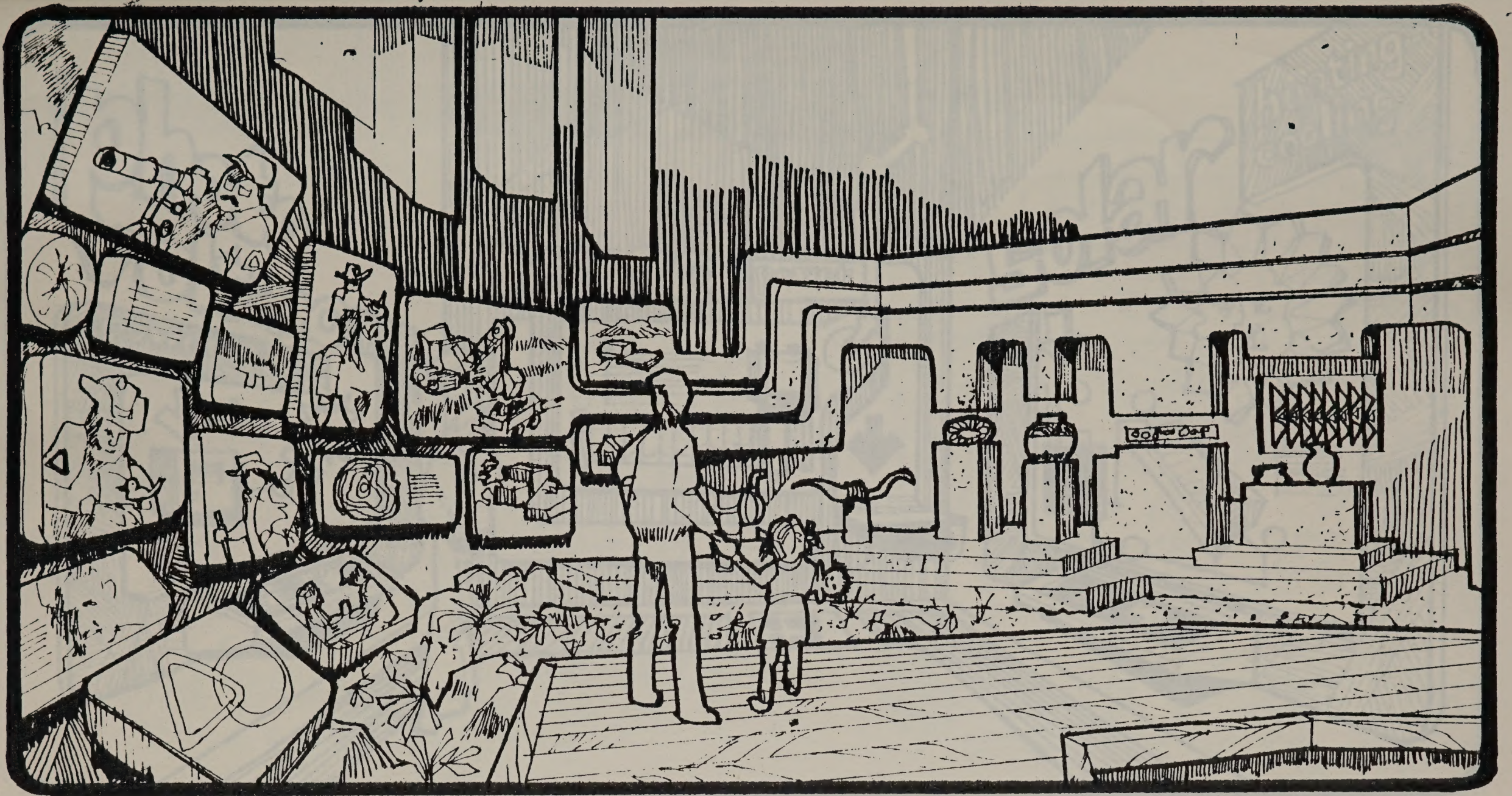


10b

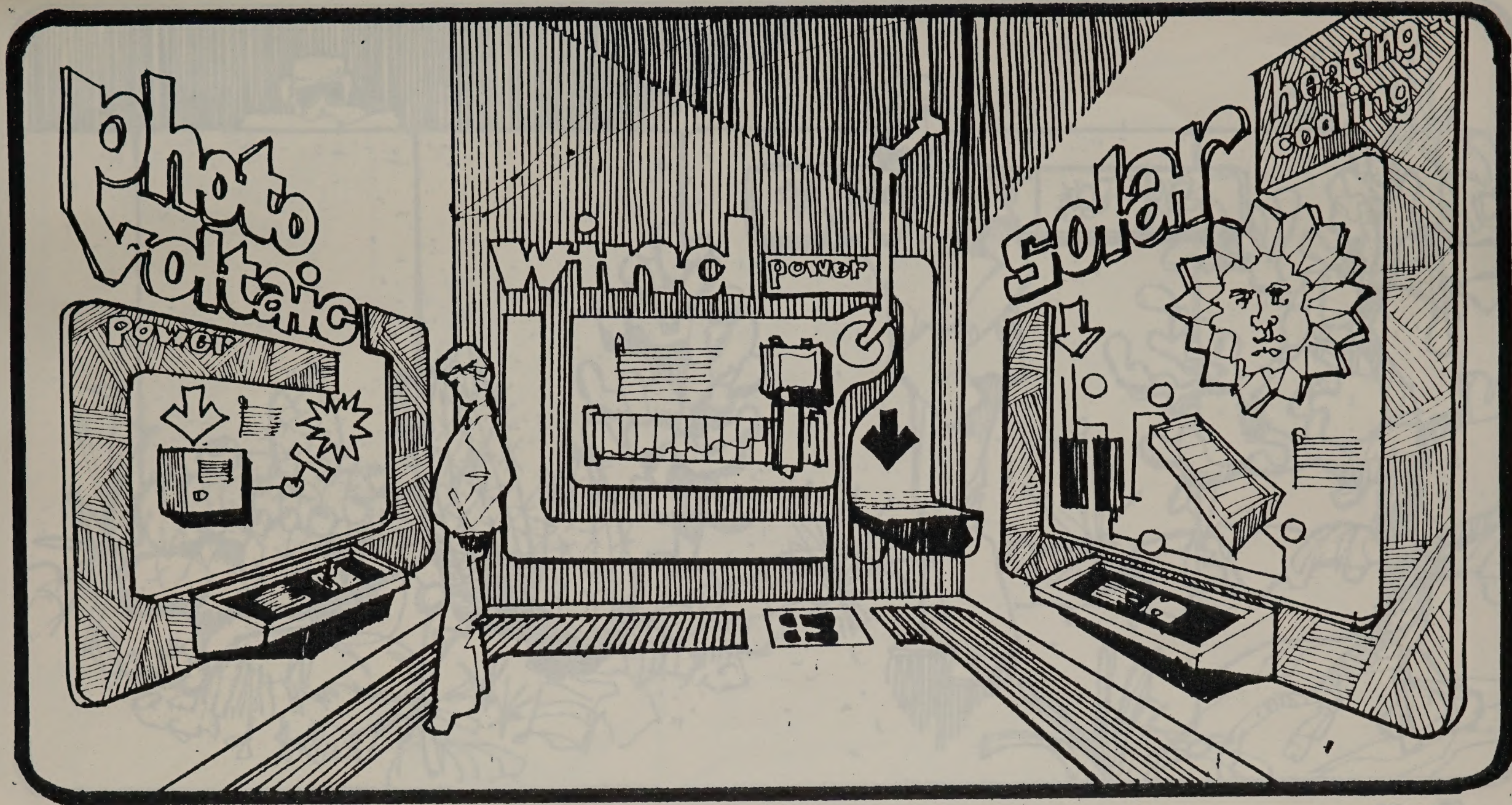




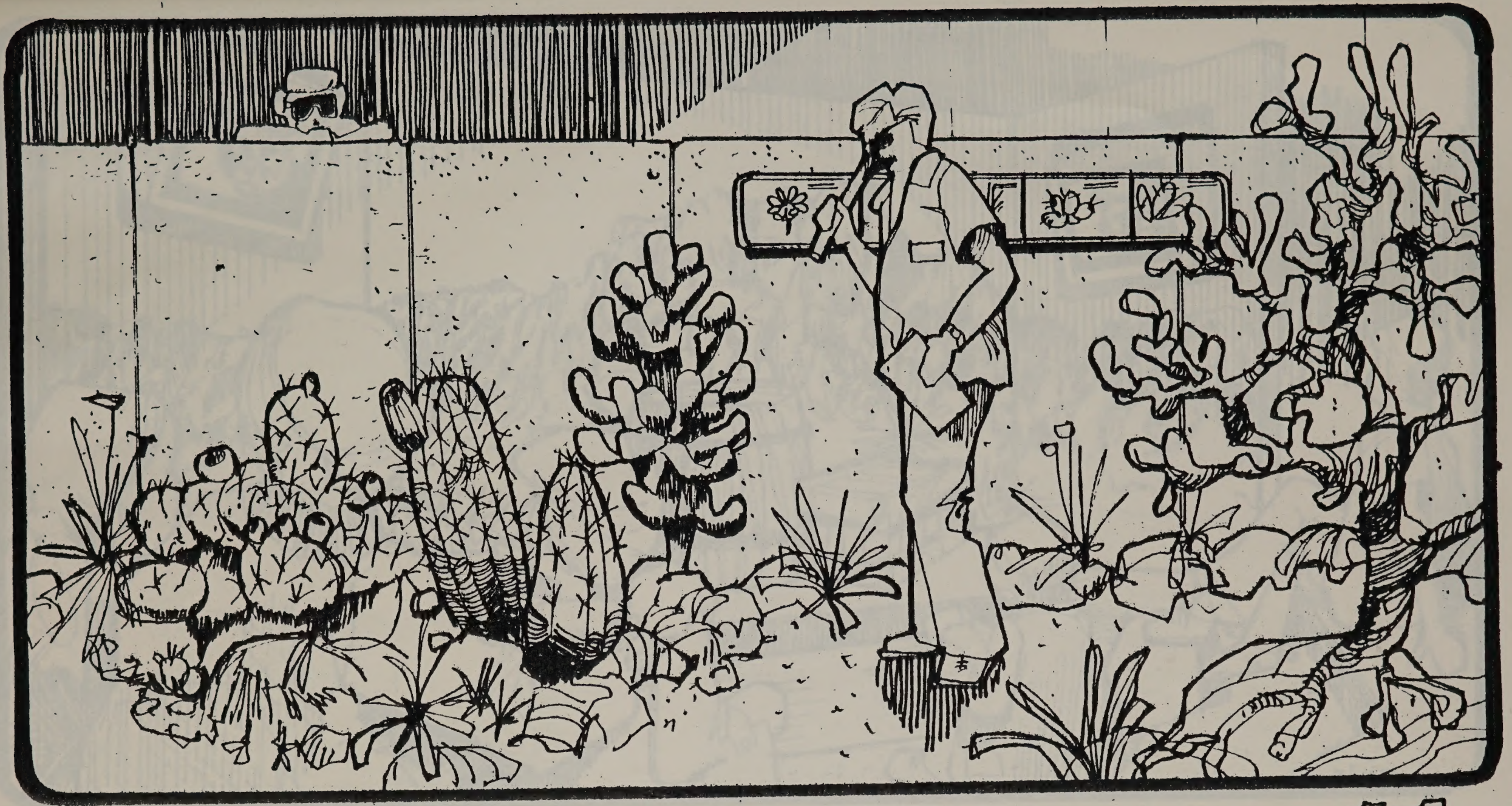










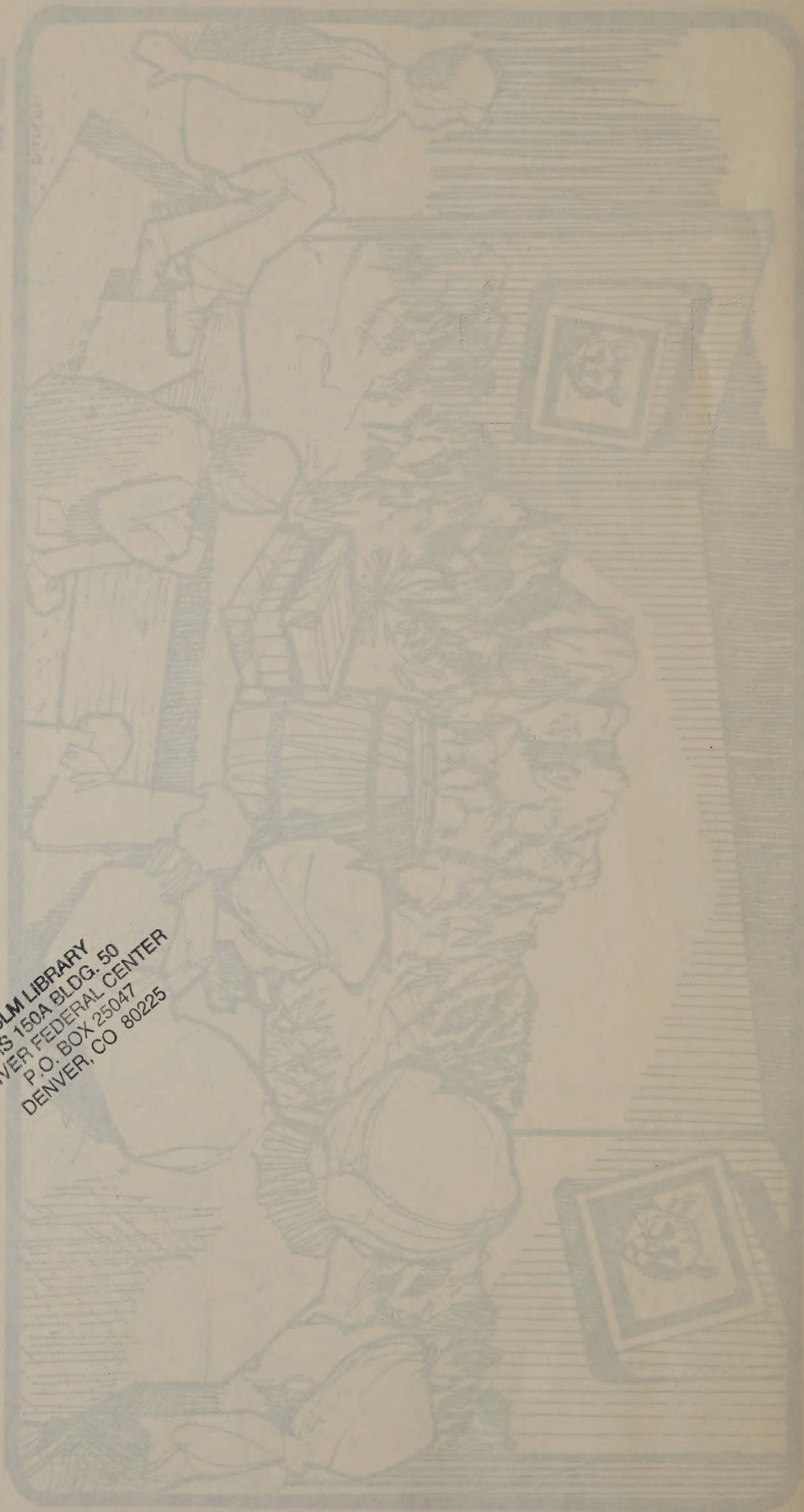






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